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62114 Vetch SEEDS—WE ARE THE LARGEST SOUTHERN IMPORTERS.

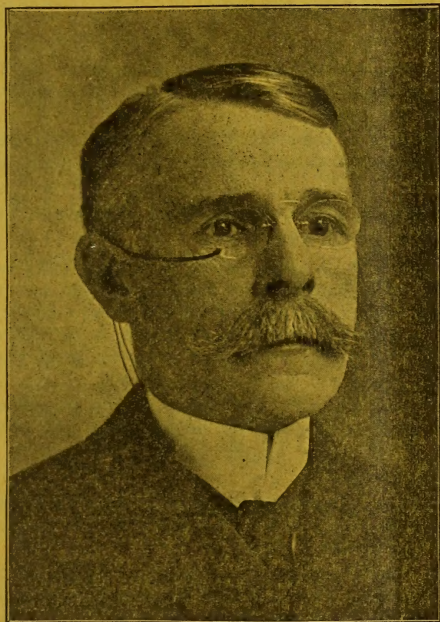
January, 1908

January, 1908

SEED CATALOGUE

N. L. WILLET SEED CO.

AUGUSTA, GEORGIA



N. L. WILLET, Author of "Nature in the Witness Box."

SPECIALTIES FOR GENERAL MERCHANT STORES.

GARDEN SEED IN PAPERS—Beans, Peas, Cabbage, Collards, Field Corn, Turnips, Watermelons, Cantaloupes, Onion Sets, Irish Potatoes, Sorghum, Cat-Tail Millet, German Millet, Native Georgia Rye, Purple Straw Wheat, Barley, Chufas, Cow Peas, Spanish Peanuts, N. C. & Va. Peanuts, Native Rust-Proof Oats, Applier Oats, Burt Oats, Cotton, Upland Rice, Clovers, Sativa Vetch, Villosa Vetch, Bermuda Grass Seed, Velvet Beans, Beggar Weed, Rape, Artichokes.

On many SOUTHERN SEEDS we are largest growers and contractors in the United States for American and Foreign Trade.

AUGUSTA AGENTS FOR

Cypher's Incubators, Brooders and Poultry Supplies.
Cypher's Poultry Feeds.
Otto Weiss' Alfalfa Stock Feeds.
Rex Flintkote Roofing.
Indruroid Roofing.
Gould's Spray Machines.
Symms' Hay Curing Frames.

SPECIALTIES FOR UNITED STATES WHOLESALE SEED TRADE:

GEORGIA-GROWN SEED.—

Cottons, Sativa Vetch, Villosa Vetch, Collards, Cow or Field Peas, Southern Giant Curled Mustard, Ostrich Plume Mustard, Okra, Watermelons, Soja Beans, Mexican June Corn, Pearl Millet, Spanish Peanuts, North Carolina and Virginia Peanuts, Upland Rice, White Multiplier Onion Sets, Burt Oats, Applier Oats, Chufas, Velvet Beans, Giant Beggar Weed, Japan Clover, Georgia Rye, Johnson Grass, Bermuda Grass, Cassava, Teosinte, Amber and Orange Cane, Kaffir Corn, Sweet Potatoes, Asparagus, Roots and Seeds, Beardless Barley, Frost King Turnips, Seven-Top Turnips, Burr Clover, Milo Maize, Seed Pecans, Nixon Cantaloupe, Field Corns.

THE AUGUSTA DRUG CO. (WHOLESALE) AND THIS COMPANY ARE ASSOCIATE HOUSES, BEING ONE AND THE SAME.

COTTON SEED.—WE ARE THE LARGEST SHIPPERS IN THE UNITED STATES FOR AMERICAN USE AND FOREIGN EXPORT.

AUGUSTA TERRITORY AGENTS FOR CYPHER INCUBATOR CO.'S INCUBATORS AND BROODERS AND POULTRY SUPPLIES.

LEGUMINOUS CROPS—Note—Through plants and taken directly from the soil something like 100 pounds of Nitrogen is consumed yearly by each human and large animal. In 1925 the Chile niter beds at the present rate will be exhausted. Then comes world's starvation unless we can commercially "fix" (and return to soil) the Nitrogen of the atmosphere. Thirty-three thousand eight hundred and eighty tons of inert Nitrogen (worth \$1,500,000) rest upon each acre of land, yet no plants except the legumes can make use of it; and no legume except through its root-nodule—Nitrogen fixing Bacteria—the more the Bacteria the more Nitrogen "fixed" and stored, and the bigger the plant. The wise solution, therefore, is to increase the leguminous crops—these plants fixing their own Nitrogen, living off the air, and not one of which rob the soil, but in fact actually store for other crops in other and coming years, their surplus of fixed Nitrogen. See below.

SOIL INOCULATING BACTERIA.

OR NITROGEN FIXING BACTERIA.

The successful artificial inoculation of soils deficient in these bacteria is yet in its infancy. The outcome, we believe, show this to be one of the greatest Scientific Agricultural discoveries of the age.

Out of 3,540 tests reported to a certain date to the United States Agricultural Department, there were 79 per cent. of successful experiments—all showing increase, and some to a marvelous degree.

Furthermore: This inoculation it is known, sets free and stores nitrogen in the soil, available for other crops of various kinds following after.

Our own two tests in 1907 with inoculated Soja Bean seeds, were that (1st) we got an increase of one ton or more hay per acre and worth \$18.00; and (2d) an increase of 6½ bushels of seed beans. Also on land inoculated in 1906 we got in 1907 an increase over land not inoculated, of 3 bushels of seed. These gains were exclusive of the value of the Nitrogen stored for future crops in the soil—a good that lasts three or four years.

This inoculation succeeds best 1st, on poor soils; 2d, on land producing otherwise good crops but poor legumes; 3d, on land where a given legume has not been previously grown.

We offer these Dry Cultures for seed inoculation.

This is sent out commercially in a small box (postage 3c.) that contains three packages, two of certain salts and one of absorbent cotton saturated with the culture and dried and all good and potent for six months or more.

DIRECTIONS for seed inoculation—a simple process—in each box.. Seeds to be planted, are to be wet with inoculated water. This water is saturated with cultures, which were grown by placing the salts and absorbent cotton in the water.

We offer cultures for the following Legumes:

ALFALFA, VETCHES, COW PEAS, RED CLOVER, CRIMSON CLOVER, VELVET BEANS, GARDEN PEAS, GARDEN BEANS, SOJA BEANS.—A separate and distinct box and bacteria for each type of Legume.

PRICE (Largely reduced for 1908).—1 acre package (for inoculating seed for planting 1 acre) \$1.00; 2-acre package, \$1.90, and 3-acre package, \$2.50, post paid.

In GARDEN PEAS and BEANS, enough for big garden for 75c, post paid.

ADDRESS

N. L. WILLET SEED CO., Jobbers,

Manufacturers SOIL INOCULATING BACTERIA,

309 Jackson Street, Augusta, Ga.

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GARDEN SEEDS

BEST ADAPTED TO OUR SOUTHERN STATES.

RETAIL MAIL ORDERS.—Send Cash with orders. Remit in cash by express money order, registered letter (at your risk) or in postage stamps. No C. O. D. orders sent unless money accompanies order for an amount sufficient to cover express charges both ways. Always state whether to ship your goods by postage or express, and do not forget to enclose the postage or express charges.

POSTAGE ALWAYS TO BE PREPAID BY US to any point in the United States or Cuba or Porto Rico is on a 1-lb. package, 10c.; 2-lb. package, 18c.; 3-lb. package, 25c.; 4-lb. package, 35c.

BY SOUTHERN EXPRESS COMPANY at following rates (we must prepay): To any office of the Southern Express Company in United States, on 1½-lb. or less package, 10c.; 2-lb. package, 14c.; 3-lb. package, 18c.; 4-lb. package, 26c.

MAILED FREE OF POSTAGE TO YOU.—All Packet Seeds assorted as wanted, including Beans, Peas and Corn at 5c. each, 1 doz. 60c.; 2 or more doz. at 55c., and at bulk seeds as priced, up to and including 4 oz. All postpaid. We retail seeds at counter at 50c. dozen.

OUR PREMIUM.—On each cash order, amounting to not less than \$10.00 at catalogue prices, we will mail free upon REQUEST "Nature in the Witness Box." This is a book whose fifty chapters, after treating entertainingly and instructively on NATURAL LAWS AND PHENOMENA, project these laws into the Spiritual World, thus aiming to make a Natural World out of a Supernatural World and a unified creation out of one too often thought to be separated and disconnected.

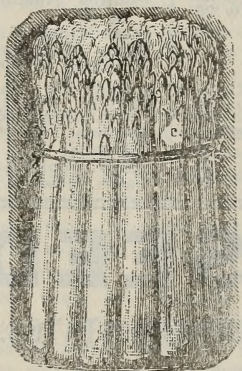
"Truck Farming in the South." By Oemler. 274 pages. Illustrated. Cloth. \$1.10, postpaid. Let us mail you this.

NOTE.—This Catalogue is Bulletin of Prices for the opening of the year. On all fluctuating seeds liable to get scarce and high in prices we are not bound by catalogue prices through the year.

PLANT DISEASES.—Write to us for Gould's "When and What to Spray." See Gould's pages—28, 29, 30.

GUARANTEE.—We select our stock with greatest care, and pay liberal prices. We feel justified in saying that all our seeds are the freshest and best to be found; but, at the same time, it must be distinctly understood that we sell no seeds with warranty or guarantee in any respect, expressed or implied, and will not be in any way responsible for the crop. If our seed are not accepted on these terms, return them at once and we will refund money.

GEORGIA ASPARAGUS SEED.



Once ounce sows 35 feet, producing about 800 plants. Fifteen pounds sows one acre. One pound produces plants to set one acre. Sow seed in March or April.

To raise asparagus roots from seed sow the seed thinly one inch deep in rows fifteen inches apart. Keep clean of weeds, and thin the plants to four inches apart. When one or two years old set out in permanent beds.

GIANT ARGENTUIL; PALMETTO; FRENCH; BARR'S MAMMOTH; CONNOVER'S COLOSSAL SEED.—One lb. 35c.; 5 lbs. at 25c. lb.

ROOTS.—All of the above kinds of Asparagus Roots bear transportation to any part of the United States. Shipments made February and March and November, in which months roots should be set.

Culture for Garden.—Prepare in Spring or Fall bed five feet wide, two feet deep; fill in manure and soil; make three rows and set out roots two inches below surface

and 6 to 8 inches in row. Every autumn dress with manure and salt after tops are cut. Bed should last twenty years; 100 roots set bed ten feet by forty feet; about 6,000 set an acre six feet apart, and 4,000 eight feet apart.

A most profitable market crop about Augusta. Prices of roots, 100 for \$1.00; 500 for \$2.50; 1,000 for \$4.00.

"Asparagus." By Hexamer. 174 pages. Illustrated. Cloth, 60c. postpaid. Let us mail you this book.

BEANS—BUSH, SNAP OR DWARF.

"Bean Culture." By Sevey. 144 pages. Illustrated. Cloth, 60c. postpaid. Let us mail you this book.

For all beans, when sent by mail, add for postage: Half pint, 5c.; pint, 10c.; quart, 15c.

Culture.—Beans can be sown for succession from end of February, or sooner, until September; bear until frost. Drop several beans every two or three inches in rows thirty inches apart; cover two inches deep. Don't work while dew is on beans for fear of rust. One quart sows 100 feet row; $1\frac{1}{4}$ bushels 1 acre. Mature in 50 days; produce 150 bushels per acre.



VALENTINE BEANS.

IMPROVED ROUND POD, EXTRA EARLY VALENTINE.—(See Cut.)—This is one of the best; earlier than the old Early Red Valentine. The vine is dwarf, the pods are smooth, round, stringless and very thickly set, remaining green and tender a long time after they are fit to pull. Vine very uniform, making little or no top growth and producing enormously—the great market garden green colored

snap bean. Packet, 5c. and 10c.; $\frac{1}{2}$ pint, 15c.; pint, 20c.; quart, 25c.; $\frac{1}{2}$ peck, 75c.; peck, \$1.25; bushel, \$4.50.

GIANT STRINGLESS GREEN POD.—A very early variety; long, straight, round and fleshy pods, free from strings; good bearer; healthy grower. The dry beans are oval, of a chocolate brown color and of a beautiful, fleshy appearance. Packet, 5c. and 10c.; $\frac{1}{2}$ pint, 15c.; pint, 20c.; quart, 30c.; $\frac{1}{2}$ peck, 85c.; peck, \$1.60; bushel, \$5.00.

IMPROVED GOLDEN WAX.—The pods are large, long, brittle and entirely stringless, and of a beautiful, rich, golden, wax color. As a snap bean it excels every other variety in tenderness and rich, buttery flavor, while as a shell bean for winter use it has few or no superiors. It is very prolific, of dwarf, compact growth. Packet, 5c. and 10c.; $\frac{1}{2}$ pint, 15c.; pint, 20c.; quart, 30c.; $\frac{1}{2}$ peck, 85c.; peck, \$1.60; bushel, \$5.00.

CURRIE'S RUST-PROOF WAX.—One of the earliest of the wax sorts; vines strong, robust and upright, holding the pods well off the ground. The pods are long, flat and tender, of a beautiful golden color, and of the finest quality. One of the most popular kinds with truckers for shipping. Packet, 5c. and 10c.; $\frac{1}{2}$ pint, 15c.; pint, 20c.; quart, 30c.; $\frac{1}{2}$ peck, 85c.; peck, \$1.60; bushel, \$5.00.

EARLY YELLOW SIX WEEKS.—Hardy and very early; greenpod; resembles Mohawk, save in color; a leading sort. Packet, 5c. and 10c.; $\frac{1}{2}$ pint, 15c.; pint, 20c.; quart, 25c.; $\frac{1}{2}$ peck, 75c.; peck, \$1.25; bushel, \$4.50.

WARDWELL'S KIDNEY WAX.—It is as early as the Golden Wax; pods very long, tender, stringless and of fine, light golden color. It grows taller than Golden Wax—the truckers' favorite in yellow wax beans. Packet, 5c. and 10c.; $\frac{1}{2}$ pint, 15c.; pint, 20c.; quart, 30c.; $\frac{1}{2}$ peck, 90c.; peck, \$1.75; bushel, \$5.50.

EARLY MOHAWK SIX WEEKS.—Our hardest bean; will stand some frost; preferred for early planting; long, green, flat pods. Packet, 5c. and 10c.; $\frac{1}{2}$ pint, 15c.; pint, 20c.; quart, 25c.; $\frac{1}{2}$ peck, 75c.; peck, \$1.25; bushel, \$4.50.

DWARF GERMAN BLACK WAX.—An old variety and a great favorite with market gardeners and others. Tender, yellow wax pods. Packet, 5c. and 10c.; $\frac{1}{2}$ pint, 15c.; pint, 20c.; quart, 30c.; $\frac{1}{2}$ peck, 85c.; peck, \$1.65; bushel, \$5.25.

EXTRA EARLY REFUGEE, or 1000 to 1.—A 7-weeks' bean; medium to late; large vines, favorite for canning and pickling; productive; round pod; good, main crop. Packet, 5c. and 10c.; $\frac{1}{2}$ pint, 15c.; pint, 20c.; quart, 25c.; $\frac{1}{2}$ peck, 75c.; peck, \$1.25; bushel, \$4.50.

BURPEE'S LARGE BUSH LIMA.—A bush form of the large pole Lima. The beans are large and flat, like those of that variety. It is very productive, and its dwarf character is well established. Packet, 5c. and 10c.; $\frac{1}{2}$ pint, 15c.; pint, 20c.; quart, 30c.; $\frac{1}{2}$ peck, \$1.00; peck, \$1.85.

HENDERSON'S DWARF SMALL LIMA.—By successive plantings can get two or three crops; yield per acre 100 bushels; plant same time as Bush Snaps. Bush is dwarf and beans are small Limas. Packet, 5c. and 10c.; $\frac{1}{2}$ pint, 15c.; pint, 20c.; quart, 30c.; $\frac{1}{2}$ peck, \$1.10; peck, \$2.00.

BEANS—POLE.

Culture.—Plant in hills four feet apart each way, four or five beans to a hill; plant the eye down; one quart plants 150 hills; half bushel, one acre. Sow pole beans later than dwarf and leave three plants to hill. Dwarf beans ready for table $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 months; Lima, 3 months; pole, 3 and 2-3 months.

OLD HOMESTEAD; or IMPROVED KENTUCKY WONDER.—Enormously productive, bearing its pods in clusters. The pods are long, crisp, tender and bright green color; a very prolific variety. Packet, 5c. and 10c.; $\frac{1}{2}$ pint, 15c.; pint, 20c.; quart, 30c.; $\frac{1}{2}$ peck, 95c.; peck, \$1.80; bushel, \$6.25.

SOUTHERN PROLIFIC.—Strictly a Southern bean. Stands the Southern heat. Continues to bear until frost. Pods seven inches long and flat; seeds dark yellow. Standard in this latitude. Favorite way to plant in the South is in damp low lands among corn, and let the vines grow up the corn stalks. Packet, 5c. and 10c.; $\frac{1}{2}$ pint, 15c.; pint, 20c.; quart, 30c.; $\frac{1}{2}$ peck, 90c.; peck, \$1.70; bushel, \$5.50.

SMALL LIMA or CAROLINA SIEVA.—Similar in every way to large Lima, except that it is only half as large, seeds and pods being smaller. Largely grown in the South, and immensely popular. Packet, 5c. and 10c.; $\frac{1}{2}$ pint, 15c.; pint, 20c.; quart, 30c.; $\frac{1}{2}$ peck, \$1.00; peck, \$1.90.

TALL BLACK GERMAN WAX.—Yellow pods. Bears richly flavored, stringless pods of the same good quality as Dwarf German Wax. Packet, 5c. and 10c.; $\frac{1}{2}$ pint, 15c.; pint, 20c.; quart, 30c.; $\frac{1}{2}$ peck, 90c.; peck, \$1.70; bushel, \$5.50.

LARGE WHITE LIMA.—Either green or dry, this is the standard table vegetable, and the best shell bean known. Give it rich ground and plenty of room. Packet, 5c. and 10c.; $\frac{1}{2}$ pint, 15c.; pint, 20c.; quart, 30c.; $\frac{1}{2}$ peck, 90c.; peck, \$1.70; bushel, \$5.50.

SOUTHERN WHITE CREASEBACK, or FAT HORSE.—Large, long round pods, growing in clusters of from six to twelve; of a silvery green; the best quality of snaps. A good corn hill bean for late planting for Fall market. Packet, 5c. and 10c.; $\frac{1}{2}$ pint, 15c.; pint, 20c.; quart, 30c.; $\frac{1}{2}$ peck, \$1.00; peck, \$1.85; bushel, \$6.00.

RED SPECKLE, CUT SHORT, or CORN HILL.—An old variety; very popular for planting among corn; gives a fair crop without the use of poles; vine medium, not twining tightly; pods short, cylindrical and tender; beans nearly oblong, cut off diagonally at the ends; white and marked with reddish brown dots; makes until frost. Packet, 5c. and 10c.; $\frac{1}{2}$ pint, 15c.; pint, 20c.; quart, 30c.; $\frac{1}{2}$ peck, 90c.; peck, \$1.85; bushel, \$6.00.

BEETS.

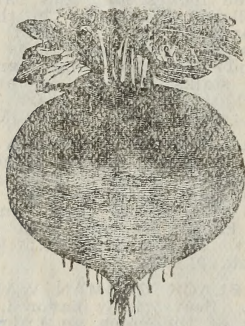
(Culture.—One ounce plants 100 feet; 4 pounds, 1 acre. Soak seed 12 hours before planting. Can be sown pretty much all spring and summer and to Nov. 15th. When planted Feb. 15 matures about May 10. Crop is about 150 bushels per Acre. Sow 1 inch deep, in drills 18 inches apart; thin out to 8 inches in drill.)

EARLY ECLIPSE, or EGYPTIAN.—

The handsomest of the very early beets. Globe shaped, fine, dark, red color; rapid grower, small tops, purplish green foliage and red veins. Packet, 5c.; ounce, 10c.; 4 ounces, 20c.; pound, 50c.

EARLY DARK BLOOD TURNIP.—

Trifle later than Eclipse; flesh deep blood red; tender and fine flavored. The most generally used family beet. Packet, 5c.; ounce, 10c.; 4 ounces, 20c.; pound, 50c.



EARLY DARK BLOOD TURNIP.

DARK RED EGYPTIAN.—Highly prized by market gardeners everywhere; size about three inches, slightly flattened; skin dark red; flesh fine, compact texture, tender; of superior flavor. Packet, 5c.; ¼ pound, 15c.; pound 50c.

EXTRA EARLY OR BASSANO.—As early as Eclipse; flesh pink, with white streaks; very juicy. Packet 5c.; ounce, 10c.; 4 ounces, 20c.; pound, 50c.

IMPROVED LONG, SMOOTH, BLOOD

RED.—Medium late; often used for late summer planting and winter use. Packet, 5c.; ounce, 10c.; 4 ounces, 20c.; pound, 50c.

HALF LONG BLOOD RED.—Similar to Long Blood, but differs in size, being half long. Packet, 5c.; ounce, 10c.; 4 ounces, 20c.; pound, 50c.

SILESIAN SUGAR WHITE.—A sweet, white beet, preferred by some. Packet, 5c.; ounce, 10c.; 4 ounces, 20c.; pound, 50c.

BEET PLANTS.—For December or November shipment. Cash with order f. o. b. express office: South Carolina coast, 1000 \$1.50; 5000 at \$1.25; 10,000 \$1.00.

BEETS FOR STOCK; OR MANGEL WURZEL.

(Culture.—In Europe this is one of the necessary crops for cattle—500 to 600 bushels being grown to an acre. Sow in September; feed in winter and early spring. Sow 5 pounds to acre; sow in rows two feet apart and thin out to 12 inches in row.

NORBITAN GIANT.—We have tried to get in this the largest stock beet that grows. A long, red variety of great size; flesh solid; a good keeper. Ounce, 10c.; 4 ounces, 15c.; pound, 35c.; 5 pounds, \$1.50.

BRUSSELS SPROUTS.

A vegetable very closely akin to the cabbage and collard. It may be treated in the South just like collards. It produces a peculiar erect stock, about two feet high and bears numerous little sprouts shaped like a head of cabbage. These set thickly on the close jointed stock and develop to their entire height all at same time.

PERFECTION.—This is the best variety for the South. The plant grows about two feet high, and produces from the stem numerous little sprouts, one or two inches in diameter, resembling cabbage. The sprouts are used as greens and become very tender and rich when touched by frost. It should be sown in May, or for succession through the year, and cultivated the same as cabbage. One ounce makes 1,000 or more plants. Packet, 5c.; ounce, 15c.; ¼ lb., 50c.; 1 lb., \$1.50.

CABBAGES.

"Cabbage, Cauliflower, etc." By C. L. Allen. Cloth. 126 pages. Illustrated. Let us mail you this book—60c., postpaid.

The whole line of our Cabbages are grown for us on Long Island by the best known and most reliable cabbage seed growers in the United States. There are no better cabbage seed in the world than those we offer.



EARLY JERSEY WAKEFIELD.

Culture.—One ounce makes 2,000 plants, or 150 feet row; 5 ounces will plant an acre. Sow in beds almost any month in the year, usually from February to November. For winter crop sow in August and September early varieties. For late cabbage sow late sorts March, April and May for June, July and August setting. Transplant deep, up to first leaf, in deep, rich soil, and water plants well. Set out 2 to 3 feet in row; rows 30 inches apart; ready for use in 100 to 160 days. For drilling, 4 ounces seed 100 feet row.

heads. Packet, 5c.; ounce, 15c.; 4 ounces, 40c.; pound \$1.50.

EARLY JERSEY WAKEFIELD.—Popular and largely grown variety for fall and early spring planting. It has pyramidal heads, with blunt peaks; is solid, uniform and compact growing; has small outside foliage, and can be planted closer together than the larger varieties. Has no superior for quality or earliness. Packet, 5c.; 1 ounce, 15c.; 4 ounces, 40c.; pound, \$1.50.

GEORGIA EARLY TRUCKER.—For market gardener or planter; one of the best; large size, handsome color; fine market flavor; does not run to seed; largely used by South Carolina sea coast shippers. Packet, 5c.; 1 ounce, 15c.; 4 ounces, 40c.; pound, \$1.50.

IMPROVED EARLY DRUMHEAD.—An intermediate kind between the cone-shaped early and late varieties; can be planted closely; takes its name from its shape. Packet, 5c.; ounce, 15c.; 4 ounces, 40c.; pound, \$1.50.

WILLET'S ALL-SEASON SURE-HEADER.—One of the finest for second early or for late sowing. Grows quickly to a large size and heads surely. It is a true, sure, hard-header. Its name is an index of its character. Packet, 5c.; 1 ounce, 15c.; 4 ounces, 40c.; pound, \$1.50.

IMPROVED EARLY FLAT DUTCH.—Not so early as the very earlier, and not so heavy as some, but very salable because of its flat shape; very extensively planted; weighs from 10 to 12 pounds. Packet, 5c.; ounce, 15c.; 4 ounces, 40c.; pound, \$1.50.

BUNCOMBE; or, NORTH CAROLINA WINTER.—A firm, solid header and keeps well; a favorite in North Carolina; either a spring or winter cabbage. Packet, 5c.; ounce, 15c.; 4 ounces, 40c.; pound, \$1.50.

Culture for Heavy Truckers.—Select dark, mediumly low, well-drained land; break up thoroughly, then pulverize well with harrow. Lay off rows 30 inches apart. Make bed by throwing two furrows together with a turn plow. Firm this bed by running heavy roller down same; set plants 20 inches apart, well down in soil, so that plants have the entire stem up to first leaves covered with soil. Pack the soil good and tight about roots and stems of plant. Do not fertilize at all until two weeks before your regular spring weather opens up. A complete fertilizer for cabbage should analyze 8 per cent. phosphoric acid, 7 per cent. ammonia, and 7 per cent. potash, one ton of this fertilizer should be used to the acre. About two weeks before your regular spring weather opens up, take a turn plow and throw a furrow away from plants in each alternate row, running the plow as near the plants as possible in this furrow. Drill your fertilizer at the rate of $\frac{1}{2}$ ton to the acre; two weeks later treat the other alley the same way. In covering the fertilizer be sure to work the soil well up under the leaves of the plant.

EARLY CHARLESTON WAKEFIELD.—Early and well known favorite; heads are conical shaped; possibly the principle variety that is grown by truckers for early shipment, and by gardeners in general. Quantities of this cabbage grow off Charleston of 22 lbs. weight, all solid

**BUNCOMBE.**

EARLY WINNINGSTADT.—A Prussian cabbage; a standard cone-shaped, solid head; second early variety. Packet, 5c.; ounce, 15c.; 4 ounces, 40c.; pound, \$1.50.

GREEN GLAZED.—For late sowing; glossy, green leaves; not so liable to insect attacks, and especially adapted for hot climates. Packet, 5c.; ounce, 15c.; 4 ounces, 40c.; pound, \$1.50.

EARLY LARGE YORK.—For very early sowing; an old English variety; heads small and slightly heart shaped; rather dwarf; can be planted closely—8 inches in row. Packet, 5c.; ounce, 15c.; 4 ounces, 40c.; pound, \$1.50.

PREMIUM LATE DRUMHEAD.—Sow in September; very hardy and withstands cold; large round heads, though sometimes flattened on top; is well known; Packet, 5c.; ounce 15c.; 4 ounces, 40c.; pound, \$1.50.

PREMIUM LATE FLAT DUTCH.—The old favorite for fall and winter sowing; grows low to ground; heads large, bluish-green in color; broad and flat on top. Packet, 5c.; ounce, 15c.; 4 ounces, 40c.; pound, \$1.50.

SOLID SOUTH.—A very early fine cabbage; uniform and large; not liable to split or run to seed when sown in fall; succeeds well as early or late crop and for shipping or home use. Packet, 5c.; ounce, 15c.; 4 ounces, 40c.; pound, \$1.50.

EARLY CABBAGE PLANTS,

Our Cabbage Plants are from seed sown in open field in October, November and December; are more hardy and frost resistant than hothed-grown plants, and 10 days earlier.

We offer only in large amounts and direct from our grower on Sea Islands, near Charleston (who grows 150 acres in very dwarf in its habits of growth, and very short outer leaves, thus allowing 20c.; ounce, \$2.00.

cabbages.) Cabbage plants of Charleston Wakefield (large type), Extra Early Wakefield, Flat Dutch, Early Trucker, Succession. Delivery November 15th to 30th, December, January, February, March and April. \$1.50 per 1,000; 5,000 at \$1.25; 10,000 at \$1.00—all to be shipped direct from grower by express. All plant orders positively must be accompanied with cash. We furnish also other plants in 1,000 lots besides cabbage plants, such as sweet potatoes, strawberries, tomato, celery, beet, lettuce, etc.

CARROTS.

(Culture.—One ounce will plant a 100-foot row; 3 pounds an acre. Soil must be fertile, deeply dug and light or sandy. Soak seed well. Sow in drills from March to November; press soil down; thin to 4 inches, so plants can be worked. Can be used in 70 to 120 days.)

IMPROVED LONG ORANGE.—A standard late variety; handsome and uniform in shape; deep orange color; good flavor; yields heavily; requires deep soil; plants should stand 8 inches apart in 18-inch drills for roots to attain full size. Packet, 5c.; ounce, 10c.; 4 ounces, 20c.; pound, 60c.

IMPROVED LONG ORANGE.

CHANTENAY.—Deep scarlet, of uniform shape; a heavy yielder and of fine table quality; grows 5 to 7 inches long. Packet, 5c.; ounce, 10c.; 4 ounces 20c.; pound, 60c.

CARROTS—FOR STOCK.

(Culture.—Sow 3 pounds to the acre. These roots are often 15 inches in circumference; greatly enjoyed by stock and gives fine color to butter.)

VICTORIA YELLOW.—The largest, heaviest cropping and most nutritious yellow variety in cultivation. Easily gathered, as the roots grow largely above the ground. Four ounces, 15c.; 1 pound, 40c.; 5 pounds, \$1.50.

CAULIFLOWER.

(Culture.—Cauliflower will grow on soil well adapted to cabbage, and the same methods of cultivation will answer. The seed should be sown in December in cold frame or hot bed, and the plants wintered over and made as hardy as possible. They must be put out just as early as danger of hard freezes have passed. Rapid cultivation is necessary to bring the plants to head before hot weather. The heads will be improved if the leaves are tied over it when beginning to form. One ounce for 2,000 plants.)

EARLY SNOWBALL.—Very early and very reliable for heading, besides being planting 30 inches apart each way. Packet,

CELERY.

"Celery Culture." By Beattie. 150 pages. Illustrated. Let us mail you this book. Cloth, 60c., postpaid.

(Culture.—One ounce makes 4,000 plants, 100 feet drill. Four ounces to an acre. Grown with profit extensively for market. Sow in April, May and June, and also in August and September. Transplant when 6 inches high in 3-foot rows, 6 inches in row. When tall enough they should be covered with earth to bleach. Ready for use in 140 to 175 days.)

BOSTON MARKET.—Dwarf branching variety, grown so extensively about Boston. Solid, crisp and of excellent flavor; its compact dwarf habit allows closer planting and requires less earthing-up than taller sorts. Packet, 5c.; ounce, 20c.; 4 ounces, 50c.; pound, \$1.50.

WHITE PLUME.—The stalk and portions of inner leaves and heart are naturally white; needs very little earthing-up; crisp, solid, and of a pleasing, nutty flavor; its white, feather-like foliage is very ornamental. Packet, 5c.; ounce, 20c.; 4 ounces, 50c.; pound, \$1.50.

GOLDEN SELF-BLANCHING.—A self-blanching variety of the White Plume type, ready for use nearly as early; blanches as easily and is larger in size as well as finer in quality; of a rich, golden-yellow color; crisp, tender and of fine flavor; keeps well. Packet, 10c.; ounce, 35c.; ¼ pound, \$1.25.

CELERY PLANTS.—All kinds from November 1 to May. By express only, and cash with order. 1,000, \$1.50; 5,000 at \$1.25; 10,000 for \$10.00.

GEORGIA COLLARDS.

(Georgia grown seed. United States seedmen supplied.)

Georgia grows Collard Seed for the United States, and the United States comes each year to Georgia for her Collard Seed. We are the largest Collard Seed growing contractors in America. We have made sales repeatedly each sale carrying a sufficiency of seed to plant 60,000 acres in collards. Collards grow 3 or 4 feet high; branch out widely and thickly; leaves are cut and boiled as greens, new leaves taking place of old ones cut. Plants stand cold—leaves are more tender and sweet after frost; have often seen plants weighing 17 to 18 lbs. Planted in Augusta last of June they escape worms; cut and thin out August and September if drilled. Plants will keep growing till spring. Every farmer's garden in the South Atlantic States grows collards. Thousands of the negro garden patches in the South grow nothing but collards. Negroes eat collard "greens" three times a day, a market 5c. collard boiled lasting through three meals.

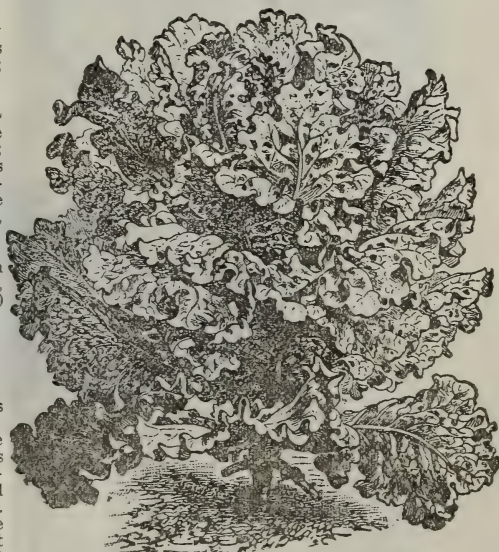
(Culture.—An ounce will produce about 2,000 plants, 150 feet row. Sow in spring or summer as directed for cabbage,

either in beds, to transplant when large enough, or in rows where intended to stand. They are rapid growers about Augusta; seeds planted in spring, thinned out April 20, made plants by June 15th 3 feet in diameter, weighing 6¾ pounds. Several feet each way ought to be given the plants. Sixteen ounces to the acre.)

GEORGIA BLUE STEM COLLARD.—The old-fashioned kind, known for a hundred years or more; very tall and long stemmed. Packet, 5c.; ounce, 10c.; 4 ounces, 25c.; pound, 75c.

GEORGIA WHITE CABBAGE COLLARD.—Whiter and more tender than the Blue Stem. Introduced ten years ago. Three-fourths of them bunch or head up in winter, weighing 10 lbs. or more. Packet, 5c.; ounce, 10c.; 4 ounces, 25c.; pound, 75c.

NORTH CAROLINA SHORT STEM.—A North Carolina variety, with short stem and large spreading leaves; easily



WHITE GEORGIA COLLARD.

withstands summer drought and winter cold. Quality and flavor excellent. Packet, 5c.; ounce, 10c.; 4 ounces, 25c.; pound, 75c.

MARKET GARDEN CORN.

Crop short and largely a failure.

(Culture.—Plant March and April, or later, for succession, through July. One quart, 200 hills; ¾ to 1 peck per acre. Add postage on corn, 10c. pint; 20c. quart.

ADAMS' EARLY.—Not sugar corn; small ears for early use. Packet, 5c.;

pint, 15c.; quart, 20c.; peck, 90c.; bushel, \$3.25.

COUNTRY GENTLEMAN.—One of the sweetest of all corns; 3 to 5 ears; kernels deep. Packet, 5c.; pint, 15c.; quart, 20c.; peck, \$1.25.

STOWELL'S EVERGREEN.—The best late sweet corn in every way. Packet, 5c.; pint, 15c.; quart, 20c.; peck, \$1.25.

MAMMOTH SUGAR.—A late variety, with ears of the largest size. Packet, 5c.; pint, 15c.; quart, 20c.; peck, \$1.00; bushel, \$3.75.

SNOWLAKE CORN.—The universal Augusta market table corn; white, juicy, productive and ears as big as field corn. Packet, 5c.; pint, 10c.; quart, 15c.; peck, 80c.; bushel, \$3.00.

POP CORN.—White Rice, Golden Beauty.—For popping or forage purposes. Packet, 5c.; pint, 15c.; quart, 20c.; peck, 80c.; bushel, \$3.00.

CUCUMBERS.

(Culture.—One ounce for 80 hills; 1¼ pounds, one acre. Plant after frost ½ inch deep, and thereafter every two or

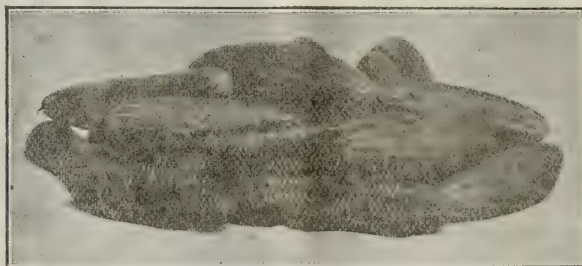
three weeks for succession, in well-manured hills, six feet apart. Thin to four plants in hill. Ready for use in 50 to 75 days. If planted March 25, mature about May 15; about 175 bushels per acre.

EXTRA. EARLY LONG GREEN.—Very early, of attractive form and size; very prolific, and especially valuable for market gardeners because of these qualities. Particularly good for pickling. Packet, 5c.; ounce, 10c.; 4 ounces, 25c.; pound, 75c.

EARLY FRAME; or SHORT GREEN.—Excellent for table or pickling. Fruit straight, handsome, smaller at each end, bright green; flesh tender, crisp; makes fine pickles. Packet, 5c.; bulk price same as Long Green.

ARLINGTON EARLY WHITE SPINE.—The well-known standard trucker variety. One of the best for the table; tender, crisp, straight and dark green, with few white spines. Packet, 5c.; bulk price same as Long Green.

DAVIS' PERFECT CUCUMBER.—(See Cut.)—New, shy seeder and early. Holds color and brittleness long after cutting; disease resistant, resembling in taste the hot house product, and brings double price in market. Bulk only. One ounce, 15c.; 4 ounces, 50c.; pound, \$1.50.



DAVIS' PERFECT CUCUMBER.

EGG PLANT.

(Culture.—One ounce 100 yard row; 4 ounces to one acre of 3,000 to 4,000 plants. Plant February 1st in hot bed; transfer to cold frame in March, and later to field in growing weather. Mature about June 25th, about 300 bushels per acre. Plant will produce fruit till killed by frost—say November 1. Set out plants early in warm weather in field in rows two by three feet, apart.)

NEW YORK IMPROVED PURPLE.—Deep, lustrous purple; standard. Packet, 5c.; ounce (about 1,000 plants), 25c.

PEARL WHITE.—(Seed originated in Georgia.) A large, new, creamy white, delicately flavored Egg plant. Packet, 5c.; ounce, 25c.

BLACK BEAUTY.—An early, prolific

variety, and valuable for market gardeners' use. Fruit is nearly round; skin smooth and black. Packet, 5c.; ounce, 25c.

KALE.

(Culture.—One ounce for 1,000 plants; three pounds to one acre. For winter greens sow from August to October in drills two feet apart; thin out to eight inches in row, and cultivate as cabbage.)

DWARF SIBERIAN GREEN CURLED.—Most tender and delicate of all the cabbage family; improved by frost. The leaves look like an immense feather. Grayish-green leaves, which are only slightly curled at the edges; extremely hardy. Packet, 5c.; ounce, 10c.; ¼ lb., 25c.; pound, 65c.

LETTUCE.

(Culture.—One ounce for 200 feet drills; 1,500 plants; three pounds to acre. If planted in cold frames February 1st and set out in open ground March 10th they mature about May 1st. Sow in beds almost any month in the year. Reset plants ten inches apart in rows; force to rapid growth if wanted tender; two crops from one season under glass or frame.)

DEACON CABBAGE.—Has large, solid head; cabbage Lettuce for summer use. Packet, 5c.; ounce, 10c.; 4 ounces, 30c.; pound, \$1.00.

BIG BOSTON.—(See Cut.)—Among the Southern truckers this is more largely grown than any other for shipping. Preferred on account great size and solidity. Packet, 5c.; ounce, 10c.; ¼ pound, 30c.; pound, \$1.00.



BIG BOSTON.

SILVER BALL.—(Seed white)—The thick, light green leaves have so much sheen that they actually look silvery white in some lights. The heads are of good size and fine quality. Packet, 5c.; ounce, 10c.; 4 ounces, 30c.; pound, \$1.00.

IMPROVED HANSON.—Forms very large, firm heads, resembling cabbage, which are deliciously sweet, crisp and tender; heads green outside and white within; for outdoor culture unexcelled. Heat resisting. Packet, 5c.; ounce, 10c.; 4 ounces, 30c.; pound, \$1.00.

LETTUCE PLANTS.—Shipment from November to May. Cash with order; f. o. b. express office, coast South Carolina—1,000 \$1.50; 5,000 at \$1.25; 10,000 for \$10.00.

MELON—CANTALOUPE.

NOTE.—A great commercial truck crop. Planted in open ground March 25, ripening about June 22; produce about 60 crates per acre; crates 12x12x24, holding average 45 melons. Fertilizer is same and amount is same as given for trucker cabbage.

(Culture.—Make hills four to six feet

apart; plant one dozen seed to each hill after frost; thin to four plants; pinch back vines; one packet seed for sixty hills; two pounds for one acre. Ripe in 100 days. Sandy loam best.)

THE NIXON.—(See Cut.)—Georgia grown seed, pure type; crop 1907 largely a failure. Originated in this county, and drove out every other cantaloupe for home and market use; weighs 7 to 11 pounds; flesh crisp and sweet; rough skin, good shipper; deep ribbed; rind and flesh green-yellow. Crop, failure. Not put up in packets. Ounce, 25c.; 4 ounces, 75c.; pound, \$2.00.

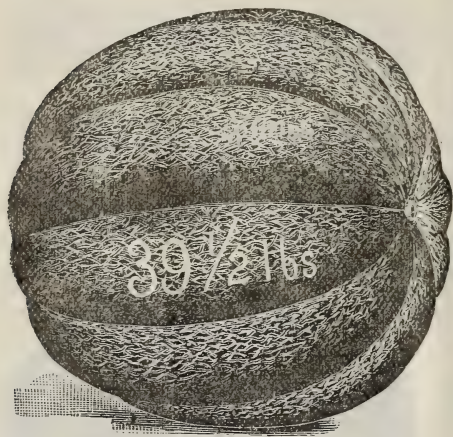


NIXON.

ROCKYFORD NETTED GEM CANTALOUPE.—Most famous melon today in the United States. Our seed grown for us at Rockyford, Colorado, where we have largest contracts. Melon is small, sweet, and can be eaten to the rind; distinctive flavor; prolific. Packet, 5c. and 10c.; 4 ounces, 25c.; pound, 75c. Special prices to heavy growers.

EDEN GEM, or NETTED ROCK, or POLLOCK.—Our highest grade and seed from Colorado; big improvement over Rockyford Netted Gem; more solid and hard; stands shipping better, stays in condition longer, holding hardness and flavor; vines bear longer and more; small cavity; netting covers whole melon. Large Colorado shippers are asking \$2.50 a pound for their seed. Our price, per packet, 5c. and 10c.; 4 ounces, 25c.; pound, 75c. Get prices on larger amounts.

MONTREAL MUSKMELON; or MONTREAL NUTMEG CANTALOUPE.—Several travelers from Canada this past summer told us of this cantaloupe or muskmelon, declaring that no other melon approached it, and that it was even better than Rockyford. We have bought a big lot and offer seed for the first time here. The largest of all muskmelons, running 15 to 16 lbs; green flesh. This celebrated melon is in universal esteem. It is of large size and delicious, melting flavor. The skin is green and the flesh is light green in color. The shape and markings are shown in the engraving. A weight of 20 to 25 pounds is not rare, and a weight of 39½ pounds is on record. (See Cut.) The vine is prolific. The melon is a prime market sort and a good shipper. The best seed comes from the neighborhood of Montreal, and my stock is the true Canadian article. Packet, 10c.; ounce, 15c.; ¼ lb., 25c.; lb. 90c.



MONTREAL.

NETTED NUTMEG.—Shaped like a nutmeg. Highly scented; long and well known. Packet, 5c. and 10c.; 4 ounces, 20c.; pound, 65c.

MELONS—Water Melons—See Index for page.

MUSTARD.

(Culture.—One ounce to 100 feet. Sow in fall, winter or spring, in rows or shallow drills. Press earth well down; ready for use in five or six weeks. One ounce, 100 feet; three to five pounds an acre. An easy, inexpensive vegetable to grow, and its "greens" are in demand in spring and fall; can be grown here all the year around. Seed are cheap.)



SOUTHERN GIANT CURLED.

SOUTHERN GIANT CURLED.—Very highly esteemed in the South; sown in the fall and produces enormous bunches. Excellent for salad, and very generally used for greens, for which it is largely cultivated. Packet, 5c.; ounce, 10c.; 4 ounces, 20c.; pound, 50c.

OSTRICH PLUME MUSTARD.—(Seed grown in Georgia. United States seed-

men supplied.) Most beautiful mustard extant. Originated in Augusta, Ga. It was introduced by us to seed trade of United States. Many of them are putting in novelty lists. Plumes are tender, very long and finely crimped; pretty as an ornamental plant; Looks like ostrich plumes. Plants large, often 5 or 6 lbs. Packet, 5c.; ounce, 10c.; 4 ounces, 25c.; pound, 75c.

CHINESE.—A variety producing larger and broader foliage and more succulent stems; of a deeper green color. Packet, 5c.; ounce, 10c.; 4 ounces, 20c.; pound, 50c.

GEORGIA OKRA.

These seeds are grown in Georgia. We can supply the United States trade. Large amounts dealt in—spot or contract.

Culture.—One ounce to 50 feet drill; 8 pounds to one acre. Sow late in spring in drills 2 feet apart, and leave one plant to every 15 inches. Cover 1 inch deep; use in 90 days.

LONG GREEN.—Pods are dark green and stalks tall. Packet, 5c.; 2 ounces, 10c.; 4 ounces, 15c.; pound, 40c.

NEW WHITE VELVET, or LADY FINGER.—Tender, white pods; pods round and smooth; a distinct variety. Packet, 5c.; 2 ounces, 10c.; 4 ounces, 15c.; pound, 40c.

PERKINS' LONG PODDED.—New, very prolific; pods are an intense green in color, of unusual length—9 to 10 inches—very slim and do not get hard, as in the case with other okras. Packet, 5c.; 2 ounces, 10c.; ¼ pound, 15c.; pound, 40c.



NEW DWARF.

NEW DWARF GREEN PROLIFIC.—(See Cut.)—Early and will bear till frost. Packet, 5c.; 2 ounces, 10c.; 4 ounces, 15c.; pound, 40c.

ONION SEED.

"The New Onion Culture." By Greiner. 140 pages. Illustrated. Let us mail you this book. Cloth, postpaid, 60c.

(Culture.—One ounce to 100 feet row; four pounds to the acre. For onions sow in February, March, September or October in rich, sandy soil, in drills one to three feet apart. Thin when up to five or six inches. Cover seed $\frac{1}{2}$ inch in planting, or sow in hot-beds in winter, and transplant in spring. They grow off quickly. Ready in 100 to 110 days. For the best results sow in cold frames in November, transplant in field in early spring. Ready for "bunching" 1st of April and ready for harvesting June 1st—yield about 200 bushels per acre.

AUSTRALIAN BROWN.—Deep, rich brown; egg shaped. These dug in spring and kept in sheds will keep in summer and not rot. A most valuable onion for the South, where onion once dug rot so early. Packet, 10c.; ounce, 20c.; 4 ounces, 75c.; pound, \$2.25.

PRIZE TAKER.—Large, globe shape; light yellow skin; keeps well; weighs 2 to 3 pounds. Same price as Australian Brown.

BERMUDA VARIETIES.—They are of a mild and delicate flavor and keep longer than any foreign variety. Like the Italian varieties, it produces full-grown onions from seed the same season. In the South seed sown in August or September will produce fine, large onions for market in early spring.

RED BERMUDA.—Packet, 10c.; ounce, 20c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 75c.

WHITE BERMUDA.—Packet, 10c.; 1 ounce, 20c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 75c.

WHITE PEARL ONION.—Delicate; come off earliest of all; ready for market in January; not good keepers. Ounce, 20c.; 4 ounces, 75c.; pound, \$2.25.

ONION SETS.

(36 pounds to bushel, September and October; 32 pounds to bushel, November and later.)

We are largest dealers in Onion Sets. We buy in car lots. Merchants in Augusta, territory can get the lowest wholesale quotations by writing. On retail mail orders add 10c. quart for postage.

(Culture.—One quart to 40 feet drill; 8 to 10 bushels to acre. Sow early in spring or September or October, four inches in row $\frac{1}{2}$ inch deep—rows 12 to 15 inches apart. In all localities south of Virginia or Kentucky plant onion sets for big onions in October and November, as by early autumn planting there is a gain in size and early maturity. Onions produced by this system can be placed in market long before those grown directly from seed, and the highest price received for early onions warrants the outlay.

WHITE SILVER SKIN.—Plant from August to and through March. This is a uniformly early, round, crisp, tender and very handsome variety, with an opaque, white skin. Quart, 15c.; peck, 85c.; bushel, \$3.00.

DANVER'S YELLOW.—(See Cut.)—Plant from August to and through March. A fine, productive variety; skin yellow; flesh, white; comparatively mild and well flavored. Quart, 15c.; peck, 80c.; bushel, \$2.90.



WHITE MULTIPLIER.—(See Cut.)—Plant from August to and through March. (Grown in Georgia.) We are heavy contract dealers. (The United States seed trade supplied.) Grown like potatoes in a hill; yield enormously; productive; mild. Quart, 15c.; peck, 75c.; bushel, \$2.75c.



WHITE BERMUDA SETS...(See Cut.)—Plant September through November. Sets sold only in fall. An early, universal market, spring harvested onion. Color, pink-white; shape, flat; mild, fine flavor; our second early onion, coming after Pearl, but before Yellow Danvers and White Silver Skin. Truckers always grow the three successive onion crops. Green onions from Bermudas can be marketed early in the year. Hundreds of cars of the dried Bermuda big onions are sold yearly in the South. Bermudas sometimes here by May 1st one pound. We are large jobbers. Quart, 15c.; peck, 85c.; bushel, \$3.00.



YELLOW MULTIPLYING SHALLOT.—Bottoms. (Grown in Georgia.) Plant in September or October. By March or April each shallot has grown into a bunch of forty to sixty shallots. The tops and bottoms together are eaten. Tops or bottoms either can be planted. Quart, 15c.; peck, 80c.; bushel, \$2.75.

PEARL ONION.—Plant September through November. Delicate; come off earliest of all; ready for market in green bunches Christmas time or early in January; not good keepers. Our truckers plant Pearl for their first crop, Bermuda for second crop, and Silver Skin and Yellow Danvers for third crop, giving a succession of onions for three months. Sets sold only in fall. Quart, 20c.; peck, 85c.; bushel, \$3.00.

ONION PLANTS.—All kinds. Cash with order. Delivery November to April. F. O. B. coast South Carolina by express, 1,000, \$1.50; 5,000 at \$1.25; 10,000 for \$10.00.

PARSLEY.

(Culture.—One ounce to 100 feet; soak seed. Sow in spring to fall. Thin out in drills to four inches apart.)

CHAMPION MOSS CURLED.—(See Cut.)—Bright green; beautiful variety. Packet, 5c.; ounce, 10c.; 4 ounces, 25c.; pound, 60c.



MOSS CURL.

GARDEN PEAS.

NOTE.—Pea crop largely a failure; some varieties cut out almost entirely.

Our peas are grown for us on the Northwest Canada lakes—free from weevils and holes. We deal in them in large quantities at wholesale. If you order sent by mail, add for postage, 5c. per $\frac{1}{2}$ pint; pint, 10c.; quart, 15c. Buy peas for home use always in bulk—not papers.

..(Culture.—1 quart to 150 feet row; $1\frac{1}{2}$ bushel per acre. Peas can be planted here from January to August. Sow in single or double rows, four feet apart, and two inches in row. Ready for use in 50 to 90 days. Average date of planting February 10th, and average date of marketable maturity for the early kinds, April 25th; of the medium kinds, May 10th, and of the late varieties, June 1st. Average yield, about 100 bushels per acre.)

FIRST AND BEST, or PHILADELPHIA EXTRA EARLY.—Perhaps the earliest pea cultivated; productive and well flavored. Packet, 5c. and 10c.; pint, 15c.; quart, 25c.; $\frac{1}{2}$ peck, 75c.; peck, \$1.25; bushel, \$4.60.

ALASKA.—(Crop a failure.)—A standard variety, and the earliest of all blue peas, proving to be not only several days earlier than most early sorts, but of a larger size, and 10 per cent. more productive. Vines grow about 20 inches high, of excellent quality. Packet, 5c. and 10c.; pint, 15c.; quart, 25c.; $\frac{1}{2}$ peck, 85c.; peck, \$1.50; bushel, \$5.75.

CHAMPION OF ENGLAND.—Second early; wrinkled. One of the finest varieties for family use; standard. Sow thick. Packet, 5c. and 10c.; pint, 15c.; quart, 25c.; $\frac{1}{2}$ peck, 85c.; peck, \$1.50; bushel, \$5.25.

LARGE WHITE MARROWFAT.—Main or late crop. A large, heavy pea; a good cropper; grown everywhere. Packet, 5c. and 10c.; pint, 15c.; quart, 20c.; $\frac{1}{2}$ peck, 60c.; peck, 90c.; bushel, \$3.25.

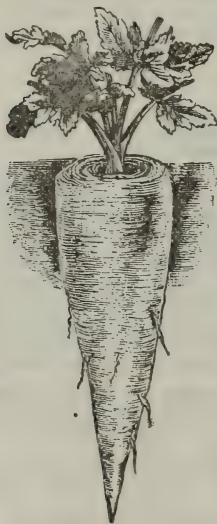
BLACK-EYED MARROWFAT.—Tall and prolific; abundant fruit; large pea. Packet, 5c. and 10c.; bulk price same as White Marrowfat.

McLEAN'S PREMIUM GEM.—Early Dwarf; 1½ foot high; wrinkled pea; prime favorite. Packet, 5c. and 10c.; pint, 15c.; quart, 25c.; ½ peck, 75c.; peck, \$1.35; bushel, \$4.75.

PARSNIP

(Culture.—One ounce to 150 feet drill; four pounds to the acre. Drill in spring in rows 18 inches apart. Thin out to 6 or 8 inches in row.)

HOLLOW CROWN or SUGAR.—(See Cut.)—Roots long and smooth. The best either for table or stock-feeding use. Packet, 5c.; 2 ounces, 10c.; 4 ounces, 20c.; pound, 50c.



HOLLOW CROWN PARSNIP.

PEPPER.

(Culture.—One ounce to 1,500 plants; four ounces to the acre. Plant in early spring in hot-beds or boxes. Set out in rows two feet apart and 18 inches in row. When seed are planted in hot-bed in February, transferred to field after frost, they are ready for market during May, and average about 120 bushels per acre.)

SWEET GOLDEN DAWN, or GOLDEN BELL, or QUEEN.—Bell-shaped; mild flavor; golden yellow. Packet, 5c.; ounce, 20c.; 4 ounces, 60c.

BULL NOSE, or SPANISH MON-STROUS.—A favorite for pickling or for mangoes; rind thick and fleshy. Packet, 5c.; ounce, 20c.; 4 ounces, 60c.

LONG RED CAYENNE.—A bright red hot variety of conical shape. Packet, 5c.; ounce, 20c.; 4 ounces, 60c.

RUBY KING.—Popular, large red pepper. Plants grow two feet high and bear a fine crop of extra-large scarlet fruits. The flesh is quite thick, sweet, and so mild that the peppers may be eaten from the hand like an apple; fine for mangoes. Packet, 5c.; ounce, 20c.; 4 ounces, 60c.

RADISHES.

(Culture.—One ounce to 100 feet; three pounds to acre. Sow in drills in early spring and to June for succession; thin out as needed. Row 12 inches apart. Sow also in early fall or winter. Radishes can be planted in open February 15th, and the "French Breakfast" will mature in about 36 days. Usually sow April 1st. Average yield about 1200 to 1500 bunches per acre. One dozen to the bunch.)

LONG SCARLET SHORT TOP.—(See Cut.)—Pck., 5c.; ounce, 10c.; 4 ounces, 20c.; pound, 50c.

EARLY SCARLET TURNIP.—Packet, 5c.; ounce, 10c.; 4 ounces, 20c.; lb., 50c.

FRENCH BREAKFAST.—Small scarlet, olive shaped. Packet, 5c.; ounce, 10c.; 4 ounces, 20c.; pound, 50c.

SCARLET TURNIP, WHITE TIPPED.—An attractive short variety; globe-shaped; bright rose carmine, with bottom and tip clear white; stems and leaves small. Packet, 5c.; ounce, 10c.; 4 ounces, 20c.; pound, 50c.



CHINESE ROSE WINTER.—(See Cut.)—Best fall and winter variety. Packet, 5c.; ounce, 10c.; 4 ounces 20c.; pound, 50c. •

LONG BLACK SPANISH.—One of the latest as well as the hardest of radishes; an excellent sort for winter use. Roots of medium size, oblong, black and flesh of firm texture. Packet, 5c.; ounce, 10c.; 2 ounces, 15c.; ¼ pound, 20c.; pound, 60.

RAPE; OR GEORGIA SALAD.

(Culture.—One ounce to 50 feet; drill thick in spring, rows two feet apart, or sow in August and September and October; 10 pounds acre.)

The best of fall or spring greens when boiled. Thin out when six or eight inches high to 6 inch plants and cook. When sown in fall for greens cut off tops when 12 inches high, 6 inches above ground and use. Tops grow out again and may be cut in about six weeks. Four ounces, 10c.; 8 ounces, 15c.; pound, 25c.; 5 pounds, \$1.00.

SALSIFY; OR VEGETABLE OYSTERS.

Sow in early spring on light, rich soil, in drills 14 inches apart, and thin the plants to 6 inches in the row. The roots will be ready for use in October, and will sustain no injury by being left in the ground during the winter. Sow also in September and October; 1 ounce for 75 feet row. Ready for use in 140 days.

SANDWICH ISLAND MAMMOTH.—The new Salsify grows nearly twice the size of the old sort, and is superior in quality. Packet, 5c.; ounce, 10c.; ¼ pound, 30c.; pound, \$1.00.

SPINACH.

(Culture.—One ounce to 100 feet drill; 20 pounds to acre. For winter, sow in drills one inch deep, rows 9 inches apart. In September and October thin out by using for table. For summer use, sow in spring. A good crop all the year; ready for use in 35 days. Less coarse than some other "greens;" largely used in the North and should be used in the South. Southern truckers ship immense amounts North.

BLOOMSDALE SAVOY.—(See Cut.)—The variety most generally used in the East, and especially throughout the South for shipping. Leaves large, round and thick, very much savoyed and rich, deep green. One of the earliest varieties; seed round. Packet, 5c.; ounce, 10c.; ¼ pound, 15c.; pound, 35c.



BLOOMSDALE SAVOY.

LONG STANDING.—A deep green variety, with rather elongated, smooth leaves; seed round; stands a long time without running to seed. Packet, 5c.; ounce, 10c.; ¼ pound, 15c.; pound, 35c.; 5 pounds at 30c.

SQUASH.

(Culture.—One ounce to 25 hills; four pounds to one acre. Sow in hills same time as cucumbers and melons. Bush varieties three or four feet apart; running kind six to nine feet. Average planting April 1st. "Early Bush" will mature May 20th, and later varieties June 20th; two crops a year for "Early

Bush," which when planted last of March will mature May 15th to May 25th; yield 275 bushels per acre.

EARLY WHITE BUSH SCALLOP.—Early; well known by all; ships well; a summer dwarf. Packet, 5c.; ounce, 10c.; 4 ounces, 20c.; pound, 65c.

SUMMER CROOKNECK.—Early; fruit yellow; hard shell; warty excrescences. Packet, 5c.; ounce, 10c.; 4 ounces, 20c.; pound, 65c.

MAMMOTH WHITE BUSH.—This is of true bush growth, nearly as early as the Early White Bush, and produces large, thick fruits with scalloped edges—frequently 12 to 14 inches in diameter. Packet, 5c.; ounce, 10c.; 4 ounces, 20c.; pound, 65c.

BOSTON MARROW.—A fall and winter variety; large size, oval form, skin thin; when ripe, bright orange, with a netting of light cream color; flesh rich salmon-yellow. Packet, 5c.; ounce, 10c.; 4 ounces, 25c.; pound, 75c.

TOMATOES.

"Tomato Culture." By Tracy. 150 pp. Cloth. Illustrated. Let us mail you this book. Postpaid, 60c.

(Culture.—One ounce to 1,000 plants; 8 ounces, one acre. Sow in hotbeds or boxes January to February. Transplant 3 to 3½ feet apart after frost, when two inches high, in open ground. Succeeds 50 per cent. better when trained to sticks or frames. Ripen between June 15th and July 1st; make usually about 100 bushels per acre. Crop can be matured up to frost time. Fertilizer formula per acre, 500 pounds cotton seed meal, 300 pounds acid phosphate, 200 pounds kainit.

THE STONE TOMATO.—Solid; good carrying qualities; color, rich red; shape, perfectly smooth and thicker from stem to blossom end than most kinds. Large in size and heavy cropper. Packet, 5c.; ounce, 15c.; 4 ounces, 50c.; pound, \$1.75.

LIVINGSTON'S FAVORITE.—Large, smooth, productive, good shipper; does not crack open. Packet, 5c.; ounce, 15c.; 4 ounces, 50c.; pound, \$1.75.

DWARF CHAMPION.—A dwarf variety; upright growth; ability to stand alone without trellising; fruit medium-sized, smooth and of a purplish-carmine color. Packet, 5c.; ounce, 15c.; 4 ounces, 35c.; pound, \$1.75.

EARLIANA (SPARKS).—The earliest tall variety, forming ripe fruit much earlier than any other variety. The fruit is large, smooth, of a bright scarlet color, and of fine quality; very valuable for early market use. Packet, 5c.; ounce, 20c.; 4 ounces, 60c.; pound, \$2.00.

PONDEROSA.—An extremely large, irregular-fruited variety; vine tall and fruit very solid and purplish-carmine in color. Packet, 5c.; ounce, 25c.; 4 ounces, 75c.; pound, \$2.50.

IMPROVED TROPHY.—Strong growing, vigorous and productive vine. It's large, solid, smooth, fine flavored and beautiful, deep, rich red fruit. Packet, 5c.; ounce, 15c.; 4 ounces, 50c.; pound, \$1.75.

SELECTED PARAGON.—A second early, bright crimson; resembles the Acme in size and shape; bears transportation; fine canning tomato. Packet, 5c.; ounce, 15c.; 4 ounces, 50c.; pound, \$1.75.

GOLDEN QUEEN.—Yellow flesh; superior, distinct flavor; beautiful fruit. Packet, 5c.; ounce, 20c.; 4 ounces, 65c.; pound, \$2.00.

NEW EARLY ACME.—Pinkish purple; heavy bearer; round, solid; bears till frost. Thin skin. Packet, 5c.; ounce, 15c.; 4 ounces 50c.; pound, \$1.75.

TOMATO PLANTS.—Cash with order. Engage plants in January or February. May 1st, field-grown plants, 1,000 for \$1.75; 5,000 at \$1.50; 10,000 for \$12.50—all by express and f. o. b. South Carolina coast.

TURNIPS—SPRING SOWING.

We make large annual growing contracts in Turnip Seed. Can supply the trade at lowest prices.

(Culture.—One ounce for 200 feet drill; 1½ pounds, one acre. Sow in drills, which are 24 inches apart. For fall and winter turnips, from July to October. Thin to six inches. Sow spring varieties early in spring—about March 1. Ruta Bagas are best sown about September 1. Turnips are an important item of human and stock feed, both turnips and green tops being used.

EARLY WHITE FLAT DUTCH.—Strap leaf; spring sowing. Packet, 5c.; 2 ounces, 10c.; 4 ounces, 15c.; pound, 40c.

EARLY PURPLE TOP.—Strap leaf; spring sowing. Packet, 5c.; 2 ounces, 10c.; 4 ounces, 15c.; pound, 40c.

TURNIPS—FALL AND WINTER USE.

SEVEN-TOPS.—(See Cut.)—Seed grown in Georgia. (United States trade supplied.) Named because of the habit of stooling or branching into seven tops. Makes a great amount of salad or greens. Do not make big roots. We are Southern headquarters for Seven-Tops. Packet, 5c.; 2 ounces, 10c.; 4 ounces, 15c.; pound, 40c.



SEVEN-TOPS.

GEORGIA FROST KING, or SOUTHERN PRIZE.—(See Cut.)—(United States trade supplied.) The coming turnip for the South. Not winter killed. Large, white turnip, that is excellent, lasting through winter and till late in spring, when other turnips are pithy. This turnip is both large and tender, and finely flavored; superior foliage to other white turnips; it also provides foliage or greens as luxuriant and branching as Seven-Tops. Packet, 5c.; 2 ounces, 10c.; 4 ounces, 15c.; pound, 40c.



FROST KING.

THE FOLLOWING ARE OUR WINTER TURNIPS:

BON AIR RUTA BAGA.—The largest, Ruta Baga in existence. Strictly American. Packet, 5c.; 2 ounces, 10c.; 4 ounces, 15c.; pound, 40c.

YELLOW IMPROVED PURPLE TOP RUTA BAGA.—Of fine strain. Packet, 5c.; 2 ounces, 10c.; 4 ounces, 15c.; pound, 40c.

LARGE WHITE EARLY RED TOP GLOBE.—(See Cut.) Packet, 5c.; 2 ounces, 10c.; 4 ounces 15c.; pound, 40c. ounces, 15c.; pound, 40c.



RED TOP GLOBE.

LARGE WHITE NORFOLK, or GLOBE.—Packet, 5c.; 2 ounces, 10c.; 4 ounces, 15c.; pound, 40c.

POMMERANEAN WHITE GLOBE.—Packet, 5c.; 2 ounces, 10c.; 4 ounces, 15c.; pound, 40c.

WHITE EGG.—(See Cut.)—Packet, 5c.;
2 ounces, 10c.; 4 ounces, 15c.; pound, 40c.



WHITE EGG.

YELLOW ABERDEEN.—Packet, 5c.;
2 ounces 10c.; 4 ounces, 15c.; pound, 40c.

YELLOW, or AMBER GLOBE.—Packet,
5c.; 2 ounces, 10c.; 4 ounces, 15c.; pound,
40c.



COW HORN.

LARGE COW HORN.—(See Cut.)—
Packet, 5c.; 2 ounces, 10c.; 4 ounces,
15c.; pound, 40c.

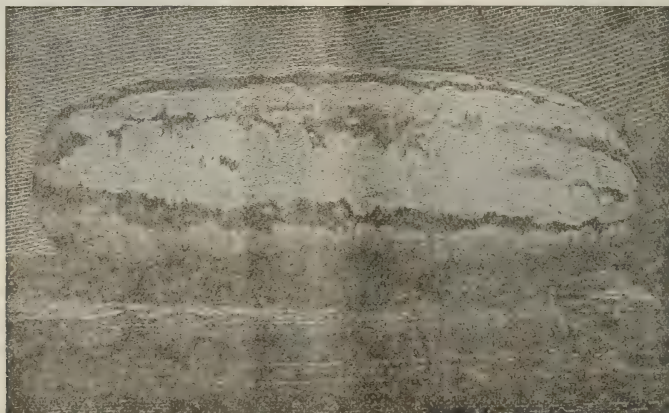
WATERMELON.

An important Melon Test was made in 1904 by the South Carolina Experiment Station, Clemson, S. C., (see bulletins), from watermelon seeds, same types, coming from Colorado and the West, Florida and Augusta...The test proved that Augusta Melon Seed produced watermelons 20 per cent. larger than Western Seed, and 10 to 15 per cent. larger than Florida Seed. This shows superiority conclusively of Augusta Melon Seed. Our own test is that Augusta Melons, too, are the sweetest.

NOTE.—We know individual Georgia melon truckers who have each lost \$3000 or \$5000 from using cheap Colorado melon seed and the still cheaper Florida melon seed. We are the only seed house in America, we believe, who refuse to handle this Florida and Western watermelon seed—seed that can be bought by jobbers at 15c. a pound.

NOTE.—All these melon seed grown in Augusta, Ga. United States seed trade supplied. We are in the largest and very best melon shipping district in the United States. Augusta inaugurated in 1867 melon shipping business northward. Our seed are taken from 20-pound melons and above—eight to ten melons to one pound of seed. We sell the largest truckers, who would not dare use the 12c. and 15c. contract melon seed as supplied to United States seed trade from Florida. Northern and Western seed, too, are not good here. Northern seed make 6 or 8 make 2 or 3 big ones. Seed grown in the States of Oklahoma and Kansas, and other Western States, produce often melons in the South with hard, white spots in the hearts. The melons do not always mature and are small.

Culture.—Dig holes ten or twelve feet each way, two feet deep, and fill with fresh mould and manure. Plant in spring 10 seed to hill and thin out to 2; two pounds to an acre; one packet to thirty hills. The truckers' usual plan for field melon is to plant six seeds to the



RATTLESNAKE.

hill and thin out to two. Some plant hills 10x10 feet and some 8x12 feet. The guano used per acre is 200 pounds cotton seed meal, 100 pounds acid phosphate and 100 pounds kainit; 400 melons, or one-third of a car per acre, is usually obtained. Planting time is from March 20th to April 20th. They ripen from June 15th to July 3d.)

GENUINE AUGUSTA RATTLE-SNAKE.—(See Cut.)—This melon seems to deteriorate the second year when grown elsewhere than this county. It originated here at Augusta, and this is the most advertised of all melons. The genuine seed should be had each year from this county. This was the original melon shipped North in 1867, which so whetted the Northern appetite for water-melon. Is an elongated gray, with green stripes; good size, with maximum of 50 to 60 pounds; seed white, with black ears; flesh crisp and excellent; a choice home melon; ships with careful packing. Medium early—ripens about July 3. Packet, 10c.; 4 ounces, 30c.; pound, 90c. Ours are the highest type of seed.

BRANCH'S AUGUSTA RATTLE-SNAKE.—Mr. Branch's plantation is adjoining the one on which the Rattlesnake melon was first introduced. Mr. Branch has been growing it exclusively for 25 years, with careful selection each year. Packet, 10c.; 4 ounces, 35c.; pound, \$1.00, or postpaid \$1.10.

WATSON MELON.—(See Cut.)—Originated near Augusta a few years ago; very prolific—six car-loads on ten acres often made; shape long; color dark, deep green; no stripes; large—oftentimes 50 to 60 pounds; two melons to the vine; no ends; no necks to rot; better shipper than Rattlesnake; tougher rind; flesh deep red; seeds white, smeared with yellow. No finer eating melon ever known. Not until this year have we been at all able to sufficiently supply the demand for this elegant, new melon. Packet, 10c.; 4 ounces, 30c.; pound, 90c.

July 3. Originated around Augusta. It's a beauty to look at and a delight to eat. Never has gourd ends. No better melon known. The cut of Watson would do for Sugar Loaf. Same shape, but Sugar Loaf is larger melon, and the rind of Sugar Loaf is green-white or gray, whereas Watson is deep green. Packet, 10c.; 4 ounces 30c.; pound, \$1.00.

KLECKLEY SWEET MELON.—(See Cut.)—Vines are strong growing; very prolific and numerous to the vine; melons not large—about 20 pounds; rind too thin for shipping; seed small and clean white. So popular is this home-eating melon that the supply in 1907 was not one-fourth of the demand, and the market was bare of seed before half the season was out. The fruits are oblong, rind is dark green; flesh is bright scarle and ripens to within a half inch of the rind. The quality of the meat is very rich and sweet, hence its name. For the home market or family garden it is supposed to be without a superior. Ripens about July 3; medium early. Packet, 10c.; 4 ounces, 30c.; pound, \$1.00.

THE JONES MELON.—Rind dark; flesh bright red; almost round in shape; rind trifle thicker than above melon; 65 to 70 pounds frequent size of this melon. Originated near us only a few years ago, yet it has sprung into widest popularity, and is one of the very best. Medium early; ripens about July 3. Packet, 10c.; 4 ounces, 30c.; pound, 90c.

PRIDE OF GEORGIA.—An exceedingly large, round, green melon; flesh crisp and red. You will find on it occasionally small, rough, slightly scaly spots. This melon is close kin to the Jones melon. Medium early; ripens about July 3. Packet, 10c.; 4 ounces, 30c.; pound, 90c.

EDEN MELON.—This melon by shippers is thought to be better than Kolb Gem. This melon has such a tremen-



WATSON.

AUGUSTA SUGAR LOAF.—A green-white, elongated melon, with crisp red flesh, with as thin rind as Rattlesnake. Grows to an immense size—a whole market wagon load running often to 60 pounds each; medium early—ripens about

dous sale that we have had a large amount grown for us of high-grade seed, and can supply all demands. Bluish cast melon and elongated; larger than Kolb Gem; far better eater and seller than Kolb Gem. Seed is white. Medium

early; ripens about July 3. Packet, 10c.; 4 ounces, 30c.; pound, 90c.

BLUE GEM, or GLOUSSIER, or BLACK BOULDER.—As good a shipping melon as Kolb Gem; quality far better flavor and sweeter; a far better keeper; somewhat longer and heavier than Kolb Gem; very dark bluish-green rind, small grayish stripes, bright red flesh; seed black; as good shipper as Kolb Gem, while quality of meat is far better; will keep longer than any known melon; medium early; ripens about July 3. Packet, 10c.; 4 ounces, 30c.; pound, 90c.

TRIUMPH.—Has given almost universal satisfaction for shipping and market purposes. The rind is dark green color, with indistinct stripe; flesh deep crimson,

KOLB GEM.—Color a dark green, bright stripes; very nearly round; rind thick, insuring perfect shipping qualities; flesh of medium red and firm; 30 pounds a fair size; the standard universal shipping melon in the United States; medium early; ripens about July 3. Packet, 10c.; 4 ounces, 25c.; pound, 75c.

FLORIDA FAVORITE.—This has long been a prime favorite for home consumption. Has dark skin, with light green stripes and crimson flesh; exceedingly sweet; early; ripens about June 28. Packet, 10c.; 4 ounces, 30c.; pound, 90c.

HARRIS' EARLIEST.—A new watermelon. The earliest watermelon in the market, coming in about June 15 to 20.



KLECKLEY.

ripening up evenly and of very fine quality. The largest of all melons—have weighed 120 pounds; late; ripens about July 10. Packet, 10c.; 4 ounces, 30c.; pound, 90c.

CAROLINA BRADFORD.—Is a favorite in the section of South Carolina where it has been grown. The melons grow to a large size; rind dark green, with darker stripes; flesh red and remarkably tender and sweet; an excellent melon for home use; medium early; ripens about July 3. Packet, 10c.; 4 ounces, 30c.; pound, 90c.

This melon is remarkable for its productiveness, and will outyield any early melon in cultivation. It is remarkably uniform in shape, having a mottled skin, with green and white stripes, making a most beautiful and attractive appearance. The flesh is red. The melons weigh about 17 pounds. We specially recommend it to melon growers who grow for market and shipping as the best early watermelon; especially valuable variety for the earliest melon for home use. Packet, 10c.; 4 ounces, 30c.; pound, 90c.

FORAGE AND HOG CROP

"Forage Crops and Other Grasses." Illustrated. Postpaid \$1.10. Also "The Forage and Fiber Crops in America." By Hunt. 428 pages. Cloth. Illustrated. Postpaid \$2.00. Let us mail you above books.

NOTE.—The South has a world of wealth in her varied forage crops. Our Mr. Willet, individually, secured from the Southeastern Freight Association, the past year freight reductions on the following: Kaffir Corn to a "D," or grain

rate, Milo Maize and Sorghum to 6th class. It means a saving to Southern planters 10c. to 25c. per bushel freight on these goods. Give us, as your thanks, your trade.

NOTE.—Augusta is the largest center of the varied hay-growing industry in the United States. If you are a hay-buyer get in touch with us. Car-load lots. Pure vetch hay, pea vine hay, Johnson grass hay, Bermuda hay, crimson clover hay, crab grass hay and admixtures of above; principally vetch and

Johnson, Johnson and Bermuda, cow pea and crab grass.

EARLY AMBER SORGHUM.—(*Andropogon Sorghum*).—Mr. Willet a year or so ago, by his arguments, secured from the Western and Southern railways a reduced rate of freight on Sorghum, thus making a large saving yearly to all consumers. His act should bring him your Sorghum trade. Fifty pounds to the bushel. We wholesale this in large amounts (car lots and less) in Augusta territory. Few things in our house are jobbed in larger quantities than Sorghum. Three almost distinct cultures. First: Green forage; second, cutting when ripe and saccharine and feeding it to stock or for storing it up for them; third, grinding it for syrup. This is the earliest Sorghum. Sorghum is not appreciated in Georgia as it is in the West and in Texas and Tennessee. Does well sown with late cow peas—3 pecks to acre; broadcast and cut before seeds ripen, or can be broadcast alone. Sow twenty pounds to one acre, if in drills, for forage, and one bushel broadcast per acre; ten pounds in drill for syrup; will stand severe droughts; does not impoverish land only to small extent. For forage sow till August 20th. Pound, 10c.; 10 pounds, 50c.; bushel, \$1.85; 5 bushels at \$1.75.

EARLY ORANGE SORGHUM.—(See Cut.)—Georgia Experiment Station makes total three cuttings green forage per acre, 42,018 pounds. It is larger, closer-growing and later than Amber. While not adapted so well to very early growing, yet for the later forage crop and for the silo and syrup it is better than Amber. Tennessee grows nothing else. Planted throughout spring and summer; an elegant feed; milk producer; can be sown many years successfully on same soil; no cattle should be allowed to "gorge" on green any food. Largely used in Georgia for syrup making. Pound, 10c.; 10 pounds, 50c.; bushel, \$1.85; 5 bushels at \$1.75.

GEORGIA PEARL, or CAT-TAIL MILLET.—(*Pennisetum Specatum*).—Known also as Pencilaria, Horse Millet, Japan Millet, and Maud's Wonder Forage Plant. The United States seedmen supplied. No other plant makes so much forage as this. Eleven cuttings can be had from one planting about Augusta in one season. Total of three cuttings green forage per acre at Georgia Experiment Station, 52,416 pounds—equals 10 tons cured fodder. Drill 10 pounds to acre in three feet, or closer, rows; 25 pounds if for hay. Plant in spring; stools at ground; thick foliage; heads not eaten. This is by far the most popular of all the green eaten millets; not saccharine; not sold by bushel. Pound, 20c.; 5 pounds at 15c.; 10 pounds at 14c.; 50 pounds at 12c.

NATIVE GEORGIA RYE.—(*Secale Cereale*).—Seed trade supplied; 56 pounds to bushel. We have a heavy merchant trade for this rye. It stools heavily; can be grazed several times, and then allowed to go to seed; cut and fed green; has made ten tons green food in five months per acre. Rye grown in

Tennessee, Virginia and North and West is cheaper, but it is spring sown and runs here on the ground; is slow growing and is not good here. It is a different type of rye. Their rye is called "White Rye," our Georgia fall-sown rye is called "Black Rye." Plant in September or October and through January and into spring one bushel per acre. Get prices.

GEORGIA BEARDED BARLEY.—(*Hordeum Sativum*).—48 pounds bushel. Sow 1½ bushels to acre; best in fall, though can be sown in spring; excellent fall, winter and spring pasturage; continuously grazed; dense foliage and strong and nutritious food; yields largely of grain; can be cut for grain two weeks earlier than wheat. Get prices.

GEORGIA BEARDLESS BARLEY.—Introduced into the South by us, and south of Ohio we are the largest handlers. 48 pounds bushel. United States seed trade supplied. Sow in August and cut in October, or sow for spring use in February through March; ripens in June or before; makes fine fall and winter grazing; makes a big yield of seed; sown in February and can be cut three times up to May 20th, cutting at last waist high. When cut in bloom and before seeding makes fine hay; ripens earlier than bearded, and is taller, larger and stiffer; being beardless, is easily handled, and can be fed to stock without danger same as oats; cattle very fond of its hay; is six-rowed; hull remains tight; long head; ripens 60 to 90 days. February planting makes quickest and best of all spring forage; better and safer than spring-planted oats. Planted February and cut late in May like oats it permits the growing on same ground at once and following of cow peas, sorghum or King's Cotton, thus giving two crops in seven months on same land. Sow 1½ bushels to acre. Try this: Plant September 1½ bushels Beardless Barley and ½ bushel Hairy Vetch per acre, and late in fall cut Beardless and in spring the Hairy Vetch, previously grazing if wanted. Then on same land sow cow peas and cut. This is three hay crops—two of them legumes—in one year. Get prices.

TEOSINTE.—(*Euchlaena. Luxuriana*). (See Cut.)—United States wholesale seed trade supplied. Many growths per season. Mississippi Experiment Station reports 22 tons per acre green forage product. Louisiana Experiment Station reports 50 tons. One seed makes 30 to 50 stalks or stools. On rich land grows 15 feet high, and produces a larger amount of forage than any known plant. Have seen 225 pounds forage from one seed; 10 per cent. saccharine. Seeds only in extreme South. Plant in April, 4x5 feet; cultivate as corn. It takes 85 degrees heat to germinate Teosinte; needs a long, hot season rich soil, abundant moisture. Fine for silo. Ounce, 10c.; 4 ounces, 25c.; pound, 80c. Two pounds, one acre.

GEORGIA CHUFAS.—(*Cyperus Esculentus*).—Hognut; Ground Almond. Perennial. (See Cut.) Georgia grown seed. United States seed trade supplied; 44 pounds bushel. Be sure and get supply in January. Demand always consumes supply before April 1. Plant one peck

per acre as late as June; soak seed a week. Plant 12 inches apart in rows two and a half feet apart; do not bed or hill up; give two plowings and hoeings. If you get a bad stand pull out shoots from growing plants and plant and use these. Grow just under the surface like all grass nuts. Invaluable for fattening hogs; turn hogs in patch. Matures in October and lie in ground till eaten; hand gathering slow and expensive. Grows best on well-manured, sandy soil; 50 to 100 bushels per acre. Quart, 25c.; peck, \$1.75.

MILLO MAIZE, or BRANCHING DHOURA.—Mr. Willet a year or so ago by his arguments secured from the Western and Southern railways a reduced rate of freight on Millo Maize, thus making a large saving yearly to all consumers. His act should bring him your Millo Maize trade. A variety of sorghum, non-saccharine, growing stalks eight to ten feet high. Grows in every way similar to Kaffir Corn. It bears dry weather and makes its crop where corn would wholly fail. Plant in 3-foot rows, leaving one or two plants every twelve inches in the row and cultivate as corn; 10 pounds per acre; stools heavily—5 to 6 stools from each seed; cut green many times; one of the silo; yields per Mississippi Experiment Station, 23,877 pounds green stuff per acre. Pound, 10c.; peck, 75c.; bushel, \$2.50. (50 pounds a bushel.)

HORSE TOOTH SILO AND FODDER CORN.—Largely used about Augusta by dairies. This is the famous Silo Corn, largely sent North and to Europe for silo use. Reports as high as 60 tons per acre silo have been made. Drill lightly. Peck, 60c.; bushel, \$1.85. ($\frac{1}{2}$ bushel per acre.)

WHITE RICE POP CORN; GOLDEN QUEEN POP CORN.—Valuable forage plant; drilled 2 foot in drill; peck to $\frac{1}{2}$ bushel per acre. We are large dealers in Pop Corn—forage or popping. Pint, 15c.; quart, 20c.; peck, 90c.; bushel, \$3.00. Close prices for quantity for popping.

SPANISH PEANUTS.—(*Arachis Hypogaea*).—23 pounds to bushel. Georgia grown seed. United States seed trade supplied. Magnificent hog crop; yield per acre about 60 bushels peas and one ton vines or more. Plant about 2 bushels per acre, March or July, following after oats, or plant two crops, March and July in same ground. Plant close in sandy lime lands. Tops are fine foliage; hay is richer in protein than any other—more so than Red Clover. Peas easily harvested, as all peas hang to roots as plant is pulled up. Hogs can be turned in on patch, or the vine can be fed all winter from the storage barn after peas have been picked, or not. Plant, too, in corn rows between the stalks. Being a legume, it enriches land. We know not a few Georgia planters who in 1907 made over 500 bushels Spanish Peanuts hand-picked for market, and who sold the remaining tops and roots for hay at \$12.00 or \$14.00 per ton. Peck, 50c.; 100 pounds, \$6.00.



SPANISH PEANUT.

VIRGINIA AND NORTH CAROLINA PEANUTS.—(22 pounds to bushel for Virginia and 24 pounds for North Carolina.)—We are large contractors. These are larger than Spanish. In size Virginia are large, North Carolina medium, Spanish small. Often used for parching. Peck, 45c.; 100 pounds, \$7.00.

GERMAN MILLET.—(*Chaetochia Germanica*).—Choice Tennessee grown. Known as Japanese and Golden Wonder. Western seed no good here. German Millet, an enormous yield of most nutritious feed. German Millet must be sown thickly, about one bushel per acre, and the crop cut while it is in bloom, before the seed hardens in the head. Sow when the weather gets warm in May or any time during summer until end of July. Two crops can be seeded and grown during the summer on the same land; good hay combination with cow peas. Pound, 10c.; peck, 75c.; bushel, \$2.00.

VELVET BEAN.—(*Mucuna Utilis*).—A legume. Use our Soil Inoculating Bacteria. Seeds only in extreme South. Seed trade supplied. Powerful mulch crop for orange and peach orchards. Good green soiler for Louisiana cane fields. A cheaper legume crop than high priced 1907 cow peas. A powerful soil enricher on poor soil. Frost-killed vines carrying beans in pod, or dry hay, relished by all cattle. On all root knot infested lands, now so common in the South, it is far better to follow cotton after Velvet Beans than after Cow Peas. Unsurpassed in gardens and for making shade on trellis or arbors. Yield good mulch even when cut for hay, as bottom leaves fall when ripe. For replenishing worn-out land large growers say it largely excels cow peas. Vines form a mass three or four feet high and run 20 feet or more. Plant in late spring or early summer; needs about 85 degrees heat for germination; two feet in drill by four feet; several beans to hill; one peck to acre; cultivate like cow peas in every way. We are large contractors. For enriching poor land, plant in spring and turn under in January; have high feed-

ing value. Cut with rolling cutter. Quart, 15c.; postage extra, 15c.; peck, \$1.25.

WHITE KAFFIR and RED KAFFIR CORN.—(See Cut.)—Mr. Willet a year or so ago by his arguments secured from the Western and Southern railways a reduced rate of freight (a grain rate) on Kaffir Corn, thus making a large saving yearly to all consumers. His act should bring him your Kaffir Corn trade. Large growth of foliage; valuable, too, on account of its yield of grain, which makes most nutritious feed, both for stock and poultry; withstands drought; stays green till grain ripens. Yields, per Experiment Station, 21,344 pounds green per acre. Sown with cow peas, broadcast, at the rate of a peck of Kaffir Corn to a bushel of cow peas per acre. Both can be cut together, making an enormous yielding crop of most nutritious feed. For a forage crop by itself Kaffir Corn should be sown broadcast at the rate of from $\frac{3}{4}$ to a bushel per acre, or drill peck per acre—good for 3 or 4 cuttings. Pound, 10c.; peck, 75c.; bushel (50 lbs.), \$1.75. For poultry feed (better even than wheat), 100 pounds at $2\frac{1}{2}$ c. pound.

BEGGAR WEED.—(Desmodium Tortuosum.)—Headquarters. United States seed trade supplied. (See Cut.) The "Clover" of the extreme South. Legume. Grows four to eight feet high. Sow 15 to 20 pounds per acre; barely cover; drill or broadcast seed or sow in June rains on top of ground in corn rows at last cultivation; comes up in June and matures in 80 days; can cut several times or pasture late summer and fall; cut for hay at blooming time with mower; re-seeds itself; easily eradicated; is in way of no crop. In worn pine land as a renovator of soil it has no superior. United States Senator F. M. Simmons, of North Carolina, says: "I am satisfied it is the best of all leguminous forage and land improving crops for the lighter lands of the eastern part of the South Atlantic States." Fine for green cutting. For hay, cut when 3 or 4 feet high. It spreads rapidly and easily; indeed, it will take possession of the land and come in as a voluntary crop exactly like crab grass, with this difference, however, that it is killed without difficulty when not wanted. A single cultivation of the soil after Beggar Weed starts will kill it out so that it will never become a pest. Mississippi Experiment Station reports 42,429 pounds green stuff per acre. In South grows 6 to 10 feet high; in the North 3 to 4 feet. Pound, 35c.; 5 pounds, \$1.50; 10 pounds, \$2.60.

DWARF ESSEX RAPE.—(Brassica Napus.)—The universally grown forage crop in England, Germany and Canada for pasturing lambs and sheep, and also for cows. Drill 10 pounds per acre in spring or fall through October; or 25 pounds broadcast in damp lands, or drill in rich uplands. Sown in August it makes in two months an enormous amount of green food, two to three feet high and branching. Deserving of large use for green cattle food in winter when

rye is almost only thing to be had; does not make milk "taste." Acre will fatten 20 sheep in two months—a lamb growing seven or eight pounds a month. One-third acre will feed 10 hogs two months. Can be grazed or cut three or four times. Never cold killed; fine for green winter chicken food. Pound, 25c.; 5 pounds, 65c.; 10 pounds, \$1.00.

JERUSALEM ARTICHOKE.—(Helianthus Tuberosus.)—60 pounds bushel. We have both white and red. Georgia grown. Contract cash with order in January. Cut Artichoke into about four pieces, each one with two or three eyes. Plant about 18 inches in drill and with rows 4 to 5 feet apart, and don't work after plants shade ground. Fine hog crop; produce in rich land 300 bushels per acre. Even in five feet rows run from row to row and make tubers—the underground being a network of artichokes; will stay in ground all winter and not freeze; turn in hogs at any time. If not eaten too close crop will come up spring without second planting. Used also for pickles. Three bushels plant one acre. Sold only in 3-bushel lots (one barrel) in February for \$3.75. Cash with order.

RUSSIAN SUNFLOWER SEED.—Mr. Willet a year or so ago by his arguments secured from the Western and Southern railways a reduced rate of freight on Sunflower Seed, thus making a large saving yearly to all consumers. His act should bring him your Sunflower Seed trade. Sow in spring five pounds to one acre. Great improvement over the small sunflower. Some are eighteen inches in diameter; ornamental; large seeds. In Russia used for oil. Known here as the best of all poultry foods; 40 to 50 bushels grown per acre. In cities it is the parrot's food. We keep this seed in large quantities. Three ounces 5c.; $\frac{1}{2}$ pound, 10c.; pound, 15c.; 5 pounds, 50c. For hen food, 100 pounds at 7c. and 50 pounds at 8c. pound.

CASSAVA.—(Manihot Aipi.)—Annual; grows 4 to 6 feet high; roots late in the fall. The roots are fed to hogs and cattle or made into starch. May be planted from November till April 1st in the South in 4-foot checks, in well-drained soil. One piece of stalk $\frac{3}{4}$ inch long in each check, covering two inches; 1000 feet per acre. Order this in January or February. 1000 feet, \$5.00; 500 feet (for $\frac{1}{2}$ acre), \$3.00.

SOY BEANS.—(Glycine Hispida.)—(See Cut.)—Erect; an annual legume, with hairy stems and leaves. Plant seed half bushel to the acre in drills $2\frac{1}{2}$ feet apart, and cultivate as corn; or broadcast; cut, cure, feed as are cow peas; or plant between hills of corn, thus making two crops on land. The yield of seed is enormous. Good for stock, green or silage, or as hay. The yield of green forage is 6 to 8 tons per acre, and of beans from 40 to 100 bushels. The beans' feeding value is greater than that of any known forage plant except peanut. Get prices.

Miscellaneous Field and Farm Seeds

FIELD CORN.—We make a specialty of Field Corns—Wholesale them in large quantities at lowest prices. We have our corn grown for us in North Virginia—in the best latitude. Plant six quarts to acre. Bushel, 56 pounds; unshelled, 70 pounds. Write for wholesale prices. Postage extra, pint 10c.; quart, 15c.

"The Cereals in America. By Hunt. 450 pages. Illustrated. \$2.00; cloth, postpaid. "The Book of Corn." By Myrick, 500 pages. Illustrated. Cloth, postpaid, \$1.65. Let us mail you these books.

PENNSYLVANIA YELLOW DENT CORN.—(See cut.) We do an immense business in Dent corn with Augusta territory merchants. Well known. Our earliest field corn. Meal can be had from it latter part of July, being thus valuable to farmers. The sowing of Dent corn increases each year. Its earliness makes it invaluable. It loses earliness if native seed are sown. Buy fresh seed each year. We believe in size of grain, etc., we sell the best Dent corn in the



YELLOW DENT.

South. One quart, 15c.; 2 quarts, 25c.; peck, 60c.; bushel, \$1.75; sack, 2½ bushels, \$1.60.

PENNSYLVANIA WHITE DENT CORN.—Same as above, only grain is white—which some prefer. Same price as yellow Dent. Many plant this for early garden use. We lay great store by the superiority of this North Virginia corn as sent out by us. For early farm corn nothing takes the place of Dent corns. They come on for the farmer in the nick of time. Same price as yellow Dent.

MARLBORO PROLIFIC CORN.—A beautiful white Prolific Corn. Medium early, well adapted to both field and table purposes, just flinty enough for milling most beautiful hominy and meal. From practical experience and field test, Marlboro Prolific is one of the best of all prolific varieties; yields often from 2 to 4 large ears to each stalk. Same price as Dents.



WHITE DENT.

COCKE'S PROLIFIC CORN.—Flinty, white, heavy. Two to seven ears. In swamps has grown 140 bushels shelled corn per acre. Our seed from North Virginia. Stood highest test at Georgia Experiment Station for several years, and also other Southern State Experiment Stations. Given great satisfaction here for several years. Same price as Dent Corns.

RED COB.—The great Tennessee corn. White grain, not flint, medium red cob. Largely used in this country—proving to be our best corn in sandy soils and also in the swamp. Almost wholly drought resistant. Has made 20 bushels in this county in sandy soil when other corns made 5. The best all purpose corn, and adapted to all lands that grow corn. Medium early in maturing—not the earliest nor the latest. Same price as Dents.

RED SEAL CORN.—Known, too, as Golden Seal, Indian Chief. A large red grain corn, slightly golden tipped on end. Length of ears about 10 inches, 16-rowed. An early corn—two weeks earlier than Red Cob. Grains are large, hard, square, blunt at both ends. A good keeper in barns. Fills to end of cob, with no rotten grains on end of cob. Large ears; prolific and a fine yielder. A "strong" feeding grain—but little starch in it. Distillers and large cattle feeders in West use it almost exclusively, as do the grinders who make ground alfalfa hay and ground grains for cattle feed. Does not make white meal. Price same as Dents.

HAMMOND CORN.—Cob is medium, maturity medium, grain exceedingly long, broader at top than bottom. An ear before me shows 22 rows. Is a long

earred white corn, shriveled on the top of grains. Large, thrifty stalk, one to two ears. Strong point is the amount of corn it shells out—it's marvelous. Grains are close spaced. Largely planted about Augusta, about 3 feet 8 inches each way and about 3 stalks to the hill, making this year over 75 bushels per acre without fertilizer on old pastured land. Large leaves, close together, makes also good ensilage corn. Out of ten varieties planted here at Augusta for our Georgia-Carolina 1907 Fair, nothing did so well as his Hammond corn. With this corn Richmond county grows corn just as well as do the Middle States. There are farmers here growing 3,000 or more bushels a year of it. Grain resembles gourd seed, but wider at the top. A flint corn; never saw a weevil in a barn of it. Finest meal, because corn has not much starch in it. Introducing this corn this year to the public, it is best that it should be sent out only on ears. All Hammond corn will, therefore, be sent out on ears, 70 pounds to the bushel. None of it will be sent out shelled. Price, 1 bushel, \$1.75; 2 bushels, 1 sack, \$1.65; 4 bushels, \$1.60; 10 bushels, \$1.50.

BLOUNT'S PROLIFIC.—Large yielding white, flinty, good meal, quick growth for late planting; fine Experimental Station results. Same price as Dents.

HICKORY KING.—White, high land. Grain broad and large; cob exceedingly small. Prolific.

VIRGINIA ENSILAGE.—Gourd Seed, Horse Tooth.—Makes larger growth and more fodder than other sorts. The universal Ensilage and fodder corn. Same price as Dents.

ALBEMARLE PROLIFIC.—Has made 164 bushels per acre shelled. Very tall; white corn, broad leaves, three to five ears. Virginia farmers have averaged 115 bushels to the acre. A cross between Cockes' Prolific, Flint, and Virginia Dent. Has won many farmers club prizes. Same price as Dents.

MEXICAN JUNE CORN.—(Georgia grown.)—Plant not before June 1st to 15th. Grows 12 to 15 feet high. Full eared; large blades; fine ears. No other corn can be planted so late as this nor grows so tall, nor makes such an amount of late forage. Makes ears till September. You can have roasting ears in September and October and till frost, while remaining stalks give fine green forage for cattle. Pull in December. Till then does not harden on stalks—keeps green and soft. We plant here about June 20; make about 30 bushels per acre. Pint, 15c.; quart, 20c.; peck, 75c.; bushel, \$2.50.

OATS.

CULTURE.—Usually two bushels of oats are sown per acre broadcast. Drilling requires from one bushel to one and a quarter bushels per acre. Oats, by all means, should be drilled, because they will be less liable to being winter killed. Our Georgia Fall sown oats are, however, less liable to be killed than the spring sown Texas and Oklahoma. Oats to be

fed in the bundle, should not be cut when yellow, but should be cut and saved like other green grasses, when in the bloom, and when milk is just beginning to run into the seed. There is no nutriment whatever in dried oat straw, and in two bundles of oats, as usually fed, there is not one-half a cup full of grain. Hay oats, therefore, should be cut in the early bloom, later cutting is fallacious and wasteful.

APPLER OATS.—Car lots or less dealt in (32 pounds 1 bushel). Fall sown. We are the largest Georgia growing contractors. The finest oat, according to the Experimental Station, Georgia, in the South. Rust proof; harder than Texas. Heavy, often 37 pounds to the bushel. Matures about ten days earlier than native rust proof and week or ten days later than Burt. Exceedingly prolific; can be harvested about last week in May. Georgia Experimental Station says these are by far Georgia's best oats. About 10 to 15 per cent. better in straw and oats than Nat. R. P. Oats. Get prices and car lots if wanted. One-third larger than Western R. P. Oats and with far less beard and waste. State amount wanted. Get prices.

IMPROVED GEORGIA RUST PROOF OATS.—These are Augusta's best native rust proof oats. These oats have been selected and improved three or four years. They stand for more cold than imported Texas oats, which are all spring grown; and are far heavier. These oats weigh a good per cent. more than Texas Rust Proof. Our friends must remember that it takes as much chaff for a little as a big grain, and in Texas oats they are buying mostly chaff and beard. We are heavy wholesale dealers and growing contractors in these oats. Get price. State quantity.

BURT OATS.—These are practically the only spring oats—far better and safer than other oats sown in spring—and when oats are winter killed these oats are invaluable. The Burt Oat is also good oat sown in fall; three weeks earlier than Native Rust Proof. We are large dealers in these oats in car lots. The man who wants oats three weeks earlier than other oats must plant Burt. Get prices.

TURF OR GRAZING OATS.—(Known as Virginia Gray Winter.)—Do not resemble oat till they head; looks like rye, and looks, too, like orchard grass. No cold whatever seems to kill them. They can be winter grazed, and afterward will grow off and head out in spring like rye. Blade as wide as wheat; 10 days later than R. P. Oats—allows you to get two oat crops with different maturing times. These oats are popular and widely used further north. We've sold them for four or five years and our growers have been greatly pleased with them. Get prices.

TEXAS SEED OATS.—The usual Texas oats sold by growers as seed are oftentimes full of cheat, Johnson grass, rye, Texas sunflower, and what not. We try to get in these the best seed to be had. Get prices. We are jobbers of the better kind.

POTATOES

"The Potato." By Fraser, 200 pages, illustrated. Let us mail you this book. Postpaid, cloth, 85 cents.

IRISH POTATOES.—Ten bushels per acre, or 1 peck to 125 hills, in drills 3 feet apart; three or four cuttings to one potato. Usually planted here from Feb. 9th to March 25th. Produce 90 to 125 bushels per acre, maturing in 105 days, say from May 25th to June 5th. One sack holds 10 pecks.

We do an immense business with the merchant trade of this territory. Special prices in large amounts.

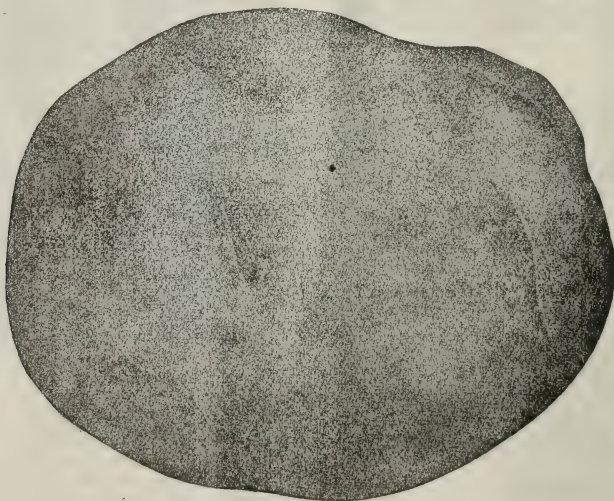
TRUCKERS' IRISH POTATO CULTURE.—Plow land deep in fall and harrow. By Feb. 1st, disc harrow and let land lie until planting time—Feb. 10th to 15th. Lay off with 3 inch bull tongue plow in 30 inch rows in which sow guano, 1,500 to 1,800 pounds per acre, formula Ph. A. 7 per cent., Am. 5 per cent., Pot. 5 per cent. Mix guano in furrow with above bull tongue, dragging a pole behind to level furrow. Drop seed 13 to 15 inches apart in rows; cover at once with two furrows of turn plow; let stand a week, then knock off tops of beds, leaving about 6 inch bed. Harrow lightly on top of bed just before sprouts appear

through ground. Go over crop once a week till tops get too large.

MAINE POTATOES.—New York, Boston and Providence sell to the wholesale grocery trade of the South a large amount of so-called Eastern Potatoes that come from the West and through the lakes. These make big tops, but not two potatoes to the hill. These are sold cheap. They sell also Maine commission job lots branded-to-suit potatoes. We handle only the genuine Aroostook, Maine (direct in car lots) potatoes. To protect ourselves and you against miscellaneous brokers' potatoes, **EVERY SACK OF OUR POTATOES WILL BE TAGGED AT HOULTON, ME., BY THE GROWERS, with one of THEIR TAGS AND GUARANTEE and will thus COME TO YOU TAGGED.**

These potatoes come to us direct in car lots. By these tags you know you are not getting New York stock with "rot" in them, nor Western seed that makes no potatoes in the South.

MAINE TRIUMPH OR RED BLISS.—Extra early, round, pink skin, white flesh, handsome; especially adapted to Southern soil and climate. Southern trucker's favorite. Price, peck, 50c.; half bushel, 90c.; one bushel, \$1.60; one sack, (10 pks.) \$3.50.



RED BLISS TRIUMPH.

MAINE WHITE BLISS (OR PRIDE OF THE SOUTH).—Same as Red Bliss, except in color is white. Same price as Triumph.

MAINE HOULTON EARLY ROSE.—One of the most popular of all potato varieties in the United States. Productive, good table quality and a satisfac-

tory all round early variety. A great improvement over the old fashion Early Rose. Larger in size. Same price as Triumph.

MAINE GREEN MOUNTAIN.—Very handsome oval white potato, medium late, well flavored. Disease resistant. Productive and best hotel potato known. Same price as Triumph.

MAINE BEAUTY OF HEBRON.—White potato, week later than Early Rose. Superior for table; exceedingly productive. Same price as Triumph.

MAINE EARLY GOODRICH.—Color is pure white and highly recommended for market and home use. A standard for a generation and still popular. Same price as Triumph.

VIRGINIA SECOND CROP IRISH POTATOES—SPRING SOWING.

In 10-peck sacks. These potatoes grown in early fall, are as early as the Maine spring grown stock. Many truckers claim they are less subject to disease and bugs.

RED BLISS OR TRIUMPH.—Same characteristics as Maine stock, which see. Price same as Maine Triumph.

SUNLIGHT OR "WHITE" ROSE.—The earliest potato known. Similar in shape to "Red" Rose, excellent cooking qualities. The most extensively grown second crop potatoes in Virginia. Has produced 112 barrels per acre. So pleased are the Carolina truckers with them that one of them writes he will put down 250 acres to Sunlight in spring 1908. Price same as Maine Triumph.

IRISH POTATOES—SUMMER PLANTING.

LOOKOUT MOUNTAIN POTATOES.—A distinctive new type potato and sown only in summer and for second crop. Universally used for summer planting. Cut tubers and plant just as you would in spring. A heavy safe cropper; a fine winter keeper. Demand every year far exceeds supply. Large potatoes, prolific and good eaters. Must be contracted for in January and February for summer shipment. Plant July 1st to September 1st. Cash with orders. Tubers often weigh $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 pounds. Easily kept in winter by putting in a heap and covered with pine straw, covering same deeply with earth. In spring take out and spread thin. Get prices.

HOME GROWN SEED—A CULTURE: Save the small tubers from spring-sown crop; sprout them in straw, to start "eyes," and plant whole and not cut, July 1st to September 1st, for second crop.

SWEET POTATOES.

Georgia grown. Seed trade supplied. No part of America, we believe, grows the sweet potato to the same perfection that Richmond county does. Yield, 175 to 250 bushels per acre; 200 pounds acid phosphate and 300 pounds cotton seed meal is a good fertilizer. "Sweet Potato Culture," by Fitz. Cloth, 60c., postpaid. Let us mail you this book.

NOTE.—Be sure to contract for sweet potatoes, bulk or plants, in January or very early February. Cash with order.

VINELESS BUNCH YAMS.—Vines do not run; grow erect; can be plowed and cultivated like corn; grow well between corn hills; potatoes easily gathered, bunching like Irish potatoes; sweet. Barrel (3 bushels), \$4.00.

PUMPKIN YAM.—Rather late; universally grown about here, Georgia Experimental Station says: "Oblong, weighing 2.41 pounds; color skin, cream pink; flesh, pumpkin red; quality, rich, sugary; productive, and improves with keeping. Barrel (3 bushels), \$4.00.

WILLET'S RED SKIN POTATO.—(Not the old Negro killer variety.)—A juicy, yellow meat, smooth yam. More prolific than even pumpkin yam, and 25 per cent. to one-third larger. Very early—make good "eaters" in June; the market man's friend. Elliptical; very few small ones. Our earliest, most prolific and largest potato. Same price as Pumpkin Yam.

EARLY TRIUMPH SWEET POTATO.—Flesh bright light yellow, sweet, of good size, oblong; very prolific, and three weeks earlier than the medium late potato; a remarkably valuable potato. Very large. Smooth skin. Cook soft. Introduced here in 1907, will be in tremendous use in 1908. Same price as Pumpkin Yam.

BLUE MEAT SPANISH POTATO.—The old-fashioned potato; very sweet; meat bluish or green, keeps well, round leaf, strong vine; 3 bushels for \$4.00.

SWEET POTATO DRAWS.—Send in orders, (draws to be delivered later). Cash with order. January or February. Draws ready about April 15th. Price, 1,000, \$1.75; 5,000 at \$1.50.

FIELD PEAS.

USE OUR SOIL INOCULATING BACTERIA FOR COW PEAS.

COW PEAS.—These seed grown in Georgia. United States seed trade supplied. Sixty pounds to bushel. Their best habitation is about us. The South's best friend. The clover of the South. Contains more nutriment as hay than clover or alfalfa. Grows in poorest soil. Invaluable for hay, peas, or soil renovator. Georgia Experiment Station made, per acre, 25,256 pounds green hay, or 5,000 dry. The soil's best renovator. Seed must come from South. Plant about May 10—or after grain—one bushel to one and a half per acre, broadcast; and between hills, 1 peck to 2 pecks per acre. Early planting, make most forage; late planting, most peas.

UNKNOWN, OR WONDERFUL, OR BOSS, OR QUADROON.—Best combination pea for heavy vines and stock pea. Stands at the head. Erect vines; late maturing; pale, bluff color peas. Get prices. State amount wanted.

WHIPPOORWILL, OR SPECKLED.—Old variety; tall, upright; yellow pod; brown speckled pea. Earliest of all peas; liked in the north; not much vine

to it; grown principally for the peas, of which it bears heavily. Get prices.

RUNNING SPECKLED PEA.—Pea is hard; does not sain, and color is lighter than Whippoorwill; pea is longer, too, and very slim. Does not rot so easily as Bush Whippis; pea is smaller, as a whole.

IRON CLAD PEA.—A small, hard, greyish yellow pea, known sometimes as Buckshot. Exploited widely by U. S. Agricultural Department as being immune to wilt or black-rot. This pea is, therefore, an invaluable addition to the pea world. The demand for it is yearly far more than the supply, and foreign governments are now largely demanding it of us. The pea is small, and one bushel of it will go as far as one and a half bushels of the larger pea. It is tough and hard, and therefore largely weevil proof in the barn and in the pod in the field. The vine is resistant to cold; its foliage will stay green in the fields until frost-killed. Peas in pods in field will remain undamaged till late picked. Can be planted with oats in the fall and will come off after oats are cut in the spring. This is possibly the most valuable field pea today in the world. Get prices.

NEW ERA COW PEA.—Two weeks earlier than Whippoorwill and one-third smaller. A bunch pea. In central and northern portion of the United States are planted after grain and mature.

BLACK EYE WHITES, LITTLE LADY, YELLOW EYE WHITES.—Quotations given and trade supplied.

MIXED COW PEAS.—Georgia farmers grow unmixed peas of one type. In mixed peas, if the soil or season is not favorable to one type, then it will be favorable to some of the other types. It is almost impossible for this reason to buy straight mixed peas. They are cheaper than straight peas. Small peas, as found in all mixtures, go further than big peas of any other type. Get prices.

RICE.

UPLAND RICE, OR CAROLINA RICE, ALSO JAPAN RICE.—(Georgia grown seed. Trade supplied.) Forty-four pounds to bushel; drill in April or March; one peck to acre, covering one and a half inches or drop twelve seed in hill twelve inches apart, rows three feet apart; plant in stiff land; damp is best; profitable crop; largely grown around Augusta. Best prices from us in large amounts. Yield twenty to thirty bushels in upland an dthirty to sixty bushels in low land. Get prices.

WHEAT.

We sell tremendous amounts of wheat and our stock can be relied on for this section. Get prices.

SMOOTH HEAD VARIETIES.—Early Red May, Blue Stem, Fultz, Early Currells.

BEARDED VARIETIES.—Red Wonder, Fulcaster.

TO PREVENT SMUT IN WHEAT.—For preventive see our page "Insecticide." Blue Stone and Formula.

FIELD PUMPKINS.

CULTURE: Sow early in May in corn or alone in hills 8 feet apart; 3 pounds per acre. Succeed best in rich, deep bottom land. Plant most any time in the spring or summer. Crop may be gathered in the fall and stored in a dry place where they will not freeze. Put away for awhile they become very sugary and sweet and most valuable for food for man and beast.

WILLET'S FIELD PUMPKINS.—Easily kept all winter for the table or for cattle, and easily grown. Seems an absolute pity that pumpkin growing should so fall into disfavor. One lb., 40c.; 3 lbs. \$1.00.

STRIPED CUSHAW PUMPKIN.—This is the old-fashioned Green Striped Cushaw, crook necked, very prolific; the best keeper and undoubtedly the finest table sort known. For fall and winter use; one oz., 10c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30c.; 1 lb., 75c.

PECANS.

PAPER SHELL PECANS.—Largest for seed purposes. Pecan culture is increasing by bounds. Fortunes are being made in many places. Our seed are the best. Run about sixty pecans to the pound. Plant in sand boxes and replant 30 feet each way. One pound, 85c.; 5 to 10 at 75c. lb.

RAFFIA.

RAFFIA.—Ours in the choicest broadest leaf that we can buy. Used by truckers for wrapping. One pound 20c.; 10 to 25 pounds, at 15c.; 100 pounds at 13c.; bale at 12c. pound.

GEORGIA COTTON SEEDS

50 COTTON TYPES LISTED.—We list below 50 Cottons, which is more than any house dealing in Cotton seeds in the world lists.

LARGEST COTTON CATALOGUE.—This is the largest cotton catalogue ever before published.

COTTONS NOT LISTED.—Write us concerning any cottons unlisted that you want. We are in close touch with all originators, and will get the cotton for you.

COTTON PLANTING SEED.—(See Cut)—We are the largest dealers in the world of cotton seed for planting purposes. We sell more cotton planting seeds than any house in the world—selling them for American use and for foreign exportation. The various European and South American governments, engaged in exploiting cotton growing in remote districts, have continuously and for years come to us for seeds in large amounts.

Augusta is the South Atlantic cotton center; has four large cotton compresses; a large number of private cotton warehouses, and two of the finest and largest bonded cotton warehouses, with latest improvements, in the world. Augusta has more cotton mills than any city in the South. Usually cotton lint brings a higher price here than in any city in the South, and for long periods in the year it has an equal price to the New York market.



COTTON PLANTING SEED.

COTTON SEED INDEX.—We list first the small and medium boll cottons, beginning at Toole; then the big bolls, beginning with Dongola; then upland long staples, with Allen's Silk first, and last Sea Island.

COTTON SEED GERMINATION TEST.—A test for germination is to cut the seed with knife and examine and taste kernel; if same is yellowish gray and tastes mealy and oily the seed are good.

COTTON SEED FREIGHT RATES.—Our Mr. Willet induced the Georgia Railroad Commission in 1906 to reduce rates in Georgia on "Planting Cotton Seed," car lots, to nearly half their former rates. Therefore give him your cotton seed trade.

FREIGHT RATES COTTON SEED. Not Guaranteed.

Freight, less than car, Augusta to Texas Common Points, \$1.10 per 100, or 33 cents a bushel, and to New Orleans, Memphis and Vicksburg, 40c. 100 lbs., or 12 cents a bushel. Car lots (30,000 lbs.) Augusta to Mississippi River Points, 24c. 100 lbs., or 7 2-10c. bushel.

Special Car Rates from Memphis, effective January 27, expiring March 31, 1908, of 20c. 100 lbs. to Indian Territory and Oklahoma points on M., K. and T., except to locals on Santa Fe system.

COTTON CULTURE.—Break 8 to 10 inches deep with two-horse plow, and harrow with smoothing harrow; plant with cotton planter; rows 3½ feet to 4 feet apart. Chop out, when cotton is up, spacing in rows 16 to 20 inches apart in the drill—1 or 2 plants to the hill, according to the land. Give wide spacing to long staples. Cultivate with cultivator, shallow and level, about every 10 days, breaking crust and leaving a dust mulch to retard loss of moisture. Do not disturb roots.

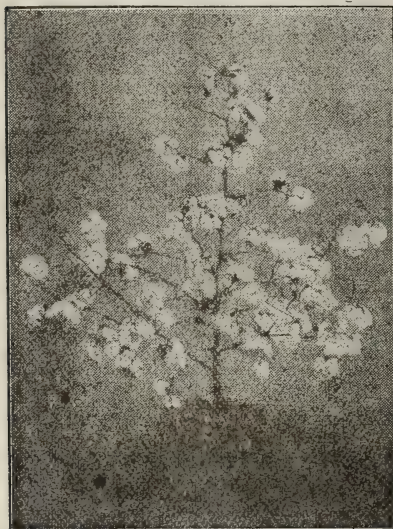
SMALL AND MEDIUM BOLL COTTONS.



SHORT STAPLE.

TOOLE COTTON—(Short Staple)—of the King type, low bush; shapely height, 3.75 feet; plant close; 87 bolls to 1 lb. seed cotton. Pre-eminently the Prolific Cotton for the South. At recent test Alabama Experiment Station of 32 varieties Toole stood first; stood first Georgia Experiment Station 1906; first at South Carolina Experiment Station 1906. Three gin tests showed 40 per cent. at gin. Large amounts sold in Texas for planting after Irish potatoes and other spring crops. Texas reports it does not shed with them as badly as others. 1250 lbs. gins out a bale of 505 to 510 lbs. A friend at Augusta ginned out by Nov. 1, 1907, 80 bales 500lbs. each on 30 acres. Our cut shows stalk 75 bolls all opened October 10—other stalks partially open showed over 200 bolls. (See cut.) Alabama Experiment Station reports 81 per cent. picked in field by Sept. 7th—only a few days later than King's. Can be planted 15 to 18 inches in row and 2 stalks to hill. Originated some half dozen years ago at Augusta. Today four-fifths of our best planters in this county grow nothing else, and it is scattered from North Carolina to Texas. A cross between King and Peterkin—has good qualities of both—far earlier than Peterkin, taller and larger than King and bigger balled. On rich land three large limbs near roots parallel with the

ground. Seed green-white, small to medium size. Magnificently productive. Comes early and holds on fruiting till late. Fine results on poor land. Stands drought and negro usage. Gins 42 to 45 per cent. No other cotton so prolific in field or at gin. Stands at head of all cottons at Augusta. 1 bushel \$1.25; 5 at \$1.00; 10 at 90c.; 25 to 50 at 85c.; 100 bushels at 80c. bushel.

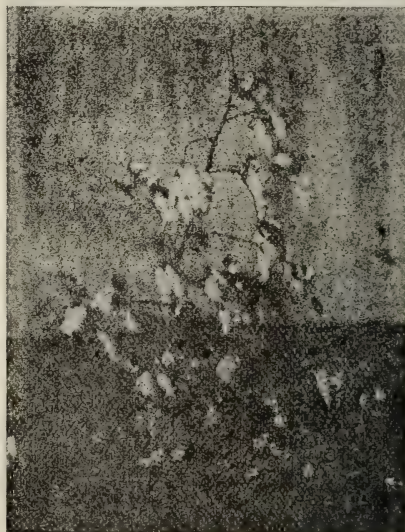


TOOLE

KING'S COTTON SEED—(Short Staple)—(Syn. "Sugar Loaf")—Tolerably small stalk with spreading limbs, pyramidal shape. The earliest cotton in United States. Habitat is highlands of North Carolina, the altitude and latitude making quick, early maturing season. 103 bolls make 1 lb. seed cotton. About 38½ lbs. lint to 100 lbs. seed cotton. North Carolina growers report 40 per cent.; 82 per cent. open by Sept. 1. Averages about 3 feet high. We ship some years as much as 30 cars into Texas. King's opens in Texas July 15; in Georgia several weeks later. Prolific—the writer makes 1¼ bales per acre. Boll is medium; seed very small and green-white; ¾ or more of the blooms have red spot on the bloom. Often makes a second and fine top crop. Invaluable for planting after wheat, oats and beardless barley, and Irish potatoes are off the ground. It is particularly a 90-day cotton. Wherever a short growing season is a necessity, King's is above all other. The salvation of Texas and Louisiana in the Mexican boll weevil district. King's makes its crop before boll weevils have become (through their cycles) numerous. Texas and other States should come here every year henceforth for these and other seed in preference to weevil infested seed.

We offer this North Carolina stock f. o. b. Augusta: 1 bushel \$1.25; 5 to 10 at \$1.00; 25 at 90c. Will price car lots as wanted, either f. o. b. Augusta or North Carolina.

MOSS' IMPROVED—(Short Staple)—(Syn. "Moss' Imp. Peterkin")—Originated several years ago in South Carolina. Medium boll, small seed, with high percentage of lint yield. Resembles Peterkin. Height 3 feet 8-10. Stood first Georgia Experiment Station 1902, third ditto 1899 and 1900. Eighty-three bolls make one pound seed cotton. Yields 44.9 lbs. of lint in 100 lbs. seed cotton, as per Georgia Experimental report. Few, if any, naked seed, medium late. Old Peterkin growers now mostly use Moss' today, Moss' being an improvement. Stands storms; do not blow out; limby like Peterkin. Fruits closely, 1,400 lbs. often making 500 to 550 lbs. of lint. Not quite so large a stalk as Peterkin. A continuous and late bearer (makes second or top crop. A great addition to cotton world and to Peterkin type cotton. Georgia Experiment Station says of Moss' Improved: "Seeds smallest of all; green 4 per cent.; naked 2 per cent.; percentage of lint, highest of all; bolls quite small; an excellent variety. There are few cottons in the United States today so good as Moss' Improved Peterkin." 1 bushel \$1.25; 5 to 10 at \$1; 25 at 90c.



MOSS' IMPROVED

PETERKIN—(Short Staple)—An old type of South Carolina cotton. Branching, open growing, and prolific. Of late years a large percentage of Peterkin seed have slipped their lint and are smooth, bare and black. The yield of lint is about 40 per cent. at the gin. Peterkin fruits the whole season until late in the fall, its long roots going down deep; a partially dry season does not affect the crop. It is a tough, hardy and limby cotton, good for hard negro usage on poor and dry lands. It is often called "Negro Cotton" because it endures hard usage. Out of 38 cottons it ranked in 1904 at the Georgia Experimental Station as the most valuable. It is classed among the late cottons, and has a me-

dium boll, 76 seed making 1 lb. seed cotton. Bolls pointed. The average height is about 4 feet. It invariably has several large limbs that branch widely out just above the ground, and this cotton, therefore, requires plenty of room. Seed are small; some with brownish fuzz, others black and lintless—as much as 35 to 50 per cent. At Alabama Experimental Station in ten years test it stood second, fifth, first, seventh, eighth, third, fourth, first, twelfth and sixth. No other variety tested for so long a period has proved so productive. Prices, one bushel \$1.25; 5 to 10 bushels at \$1.00; 25 at 95c. and 50 to 100 at 90c.

HAWKINS—(Short Staple)—(See Cut)—Originated in Georgia. Semi-cluster variety. 35 per cent out by September 1. Medium boll—77 weighing a pound; average stalk three feet high, three large limbs at the bottom. It is a tall grower;

has a long tap root, resisting drought; small seed, some light gray, some green, 35 to 40 per cent. This is an old established, most desirable cotton, well adapted to all soils. Yield at Georgia Experiment Station 2,105 pounds cotton in the seed per acre, or 675 lbs. of lint; 5636 seed make one pound of cotton seed. It was distributed many years by the United States Government in their free seeds. The general average in the various "points" in cotton in Hawkins is high. The Georgia Experiment Station in one report makes Hawkins, out of fifteen cottons tested second in earliness, third in value of total product of lint and seed. Alabama Experiment Station reports Hawkins a standard semi-cluster variety, prolific, good shape. Seed are fuzzy, brownish. 1 bushel \$1.25; 5 to 10 bushels at \$1.00; 25 to 50 bushels at 90c.



HAWKINS.

JACKSON WILT RESISTANT COTTON—Exploited by United States Department of Agriculture as No. 123. Breeded from Jackson Limbless, and is known today to be the best anti-wilt cotton in the South. This was tested and proven in many portions of the South this year and by growers about Augusta.

As cotton wilt is increasing this cotton becomes of enormous value. It is short staple, medium boll, twenty-one bolls making one pound of seed cotton. About 40 per cent. is open by September 1st. It is almost wholly limbless, with stalk as tall as a man. We have the genuine seed, grown from Pathologist W. A.

Orton's stock of 1907. This seed varies from the old Jackson in many most important elements. Seed are very scarce Bred now to be productive, storm resistant a desirable feature. The supply is quite limited, and the demand will be larger than the supply. 1 bushel \$1.75; 5 bushels at \$1.50; 10 to 25 bushels at \$1.25.

BROWN SEED PETERKIN—The same largely as Peterkin Improved, except that the smooth bare seed of Peterkin are eliminated and color of seed are brown. This newer cotton has a host of friends who love the Peterkin types, but do not wish naked seeds. 1 bushel \$1.25; 5 at \$1.10; 10 at \$1.00; 25 to 50 at 90c.

HARDIN COTTON—(Short Staple)—Originated in Georgia several years since. Medium boll—77 to 1 lb. Medium to tall size, short limbs up to top—2 larger limbs at bottom. Grows trim, straight up, no surplus foliage. Plant close in drill and as to rows. Medium size seed; seed white, some brownish, some greenish, some black. Very prolific. We grew this on writer's farm in 1905, planting May 20th; matured a heavier first crop than other varieties and made a big top crop— $\frac{1}{4}$ bales to acre—not extra land. Many of the largest and most extensive scientific planters in this county, after testing Hardin in 1905, planted it exclusively in 1906, making $\frac{1}{4}$ bales to acre in this 60 per cent. poor crop year. The top stalk above limbs fruits heavily to the apex or plant top, a most remarkable sight and altogether original to Hardin. This cotton largely exploited and sold at high prices. (\$3.00 a bushel by exploiter.) Our stock is of finest. 1 bushel \$1.25; 5 bushels for \$5.50; 10 bushels \$10.00.

EXCELSIOR PROLIFIC COTTON—(Short Staple)—Originated in South Carolina. Short limbs, bearing bolls of high percentage. Plant is one of the tallest in the cotton tribe; is quite shapely and few fields of cotton present a handsomer appearance than Excelsior fields. Has ranked first, and then second, at the North Carolina Experiment Station—yielding 1,761 and then 1,757 pounds of cotton seed to the acre. Ranked first also at Clemson College, S. C., first at the Arkansas Experiment Station, and won a gold medal at the Charleston Exposition. Seventy-seven bolls make 1 pound of seed cotton. It has a long tap root; withstands droughts; fruits closely. A cut of limb before me, nine inches long, shows 13 open bolls. Some of the seed are naked and black, the remainder are mixed gray-brown and green, fuzzy. It is medium late. Alabama Experiment Station reports 38.1 at the gin. Bolls are 95 to the pound. 1 bushel \$1.25; 5 to 10 bushels \$1.00; 25 at 95c.; 50 at 90c.

BATES; BATES' VICTOR; BATES' BROWN SEED—This cotton is known by all of these names. It originated in South Carolina. It yields 42 to 46 per cent. of lint at the gin per 100 lbs. of seed cotton. It is of the Peterkin type. It was exhibited at the Paris Exposition. One stalk at the Augusta Exposition in 1891, in the writer's possession, showed 631 open, well-developed bolls on it. It is a late cotton. It takes over 100 bolls to

make one pound of seed cotton. The cotton has been experimented with but little at the various Experiment Stations, but it is in large use in the Augusta territory. The stalk is compact and the branching limbs grow close together, up and down on the main stem all the way around. The bolls are close together on the limbs. It is prolific; not subject to dry forms; staple is coarse and wiry. The seed is round and perhaps the smallest of any known variety—weighing only a little over a grain per seed. It usually takes 18,000 seed to weigh one pound. The color of the seed is a dusty brownish-green, with an occasional black seed. Picks easily and clean of trash. Lint does not blow out by rains and winds. 1 bushel \$1.25; 5 to 10 bushels \$1.00; 25 at 95c.; 50 at 90c.

LAYTON COTTON—(Short Staple)—Originated in South Carolina. This cotton has about 40 per cent. lint. Medium to small size bolls; 85 bolls to 1 lb. of seed cotton, and has small-size seed; seed are fuzzy, and while it belongs to Peterkin group very few black seed are seen. Seed are brown or brownish-white, some greenish-white. Usually five locked. Medium in maturity. At Alabama Experiment Station one of the most productive of the Peterkin type; ranked first and second in 1904, 1905 and 1906; 221 lbs. out by August 9th. Plant 3.82 feet high. Georgia Experiment Station 1905 ranked third out of thirty. 1 bushel \$1.25; 5 to 10 bushels \$1.00; 25 bushels at 90c.

WILLET'S RED LEAF COTTON—(See Cut)—A medium big boll. It is classified among the short staples, though



WILLET'S RED LEAF

It has extra staple—something like one inch long. Lint rough and strong and stiff. A field presents the most beautiful sight of all cotton fields, and one not to be forgotten. Its beautiful character-

istic is that every leaf and limb presents the color of deep maroon, the leaves being about the same color as the Coleus leaves; and the bloom instead of being white in the beginning, as are the other cottons, and then turning into red, are red at the very beginning. These remarkable facts differentiate this cotton from the other cottons. Origin is unknown. A remarkable characteristic of this cotton is for the past six years, that it has never yet been found to be subject to rust in any way, nor does it suffer from August deterioration. It seems to be the most resistant cotton known. It is resistant to drought; it will stand more cold than other cottons, and is not killed by frosts later in the season like other cottons, and it is partially resistant to root wilt. It is a peculiarly sturdy resistant cotton plant type. The stalk is branching and tall. At the Georgia Exp. Sta. one year, out of 26 tested types of cotton, this was the tallest of all. The limbs curve upwards. Stalk is well fruited, making usually $1\frac{1}{4}$ bales to the acre. Many bolls have five locks. Seeds are quite small and green. The lint somewhat resembles wool. 1 bushel \$1.50; 5 to 10 at \$1.25.

BROADWELL'S DOUBLE-JOINTED COTTON—Originated in Georgia. Bolls medium; seed small; early; limbs under and close to ground. A sensational cotton exhibited, and was awarded first and second prize Georgia State Fair 1905 for the largest yields, and also first prize for largest yield at Macon Fair 1905. The cotton is double jointed—that is, where one boll stem originates usually there are two in this cotton. The originator has a certificate from his gin company showing that he gathered in 1905 over 12 bales of 409 lbs. each from 4 acres. The originator expected to gather 13 bales off his 4 acres in 1906. Seed sells by originator 50c. a pound, or \$1.50 a peck. Very early; has the King cotton red spot in bloom. We offer it at 75c. peck; \$2.00 a bushel; 10 bushels at \$1.75.

POOR LAND COTTON—This is the favorite cotton with Georgia's largest farmer—possibly the largest farmer in America. He believes it to be one of the best varieties of cotton now grown. It is called Poor Land because of its productiveness on poor lands, and on lands that do not receive much encouragement from owners. It yields the magnificent amount of 42 per cent. lint, which places it in the category of remarkable cottons. The seed are small, and the bolls are small. The bolls open very wide and are easily picked. It is a medium cotton in height; not so tall as Peterkin. On good land 3 or 4 larger limbs come out from the ground. It is fairly early cotton, and one strong point about it is that it is remarkably resistant in the matter of drought. We know as an actual fact in 1906 where one acre produced 1,600 lbs. of lint cotton from poor land. 1 bushel \$1.25; 5 to 10 at \$1.00; 25 to 50 at 90c. Get car load prices.

GOLD COIN COTTON—(Short Staple)—Medium boll. Latest addition as an improved prolific cotton. Originated in South Carolina, and is a sport from Excelsior cotton. Name was suggested by the color of the seed, which is a yellowish. Cotton is small size. Yields a large per cent. of lint, running as high as from 40 to 42. Bolls open wide; easily picked.

This was the premium cotton at the last Carolina State Fair, and in the government Experiment State Farm in Marlboro County, S. C., it stood first, and was the most popular cotton grown on the farm. 1 bushel \$1.25; 5 to 10 bushels at \$1.00; 25 to 50 at 90c.

CAROLINA YELLOW BLOOM COTTON—(Short Staple)—A cotton not listed before. Originated in South Carolina, where it is most popular. Originated as a sport. Bloom is entirely different from any other upland cotton, in that it has a yellow bloom. It is exceedingly prolific. Very small black seed, giving a large percentage of lint—from 40 to 42 per cent. Fruits exceedingly close and thick; almost storm proof; medium early; quite easy to pick; medium boll. 1 bushel \$1.25; 5 to 10 bushels at \$1.00; 25 to 50 at 90c. Get prices on larger amounts.

WORLD'S WONDER COTTON—This cotton has been sensationally advertised and has been bringing \$10 a bushel, mostly down in Mississippi and Louisiana. The plant is exceedingly shapely and tall. It is quite an early cotton and probably has some King strain in it. Bolls are medium, something like 70 to the pound. The plant is always heavily fruited with cotton. It is a semi-cluster, and its exceeding prolificness in out-turn has given it recently a great push in the States above mentioned, where it has been largely sold and sensationally advertised in the past year or two. 1 bushel \$1.75; 5 to 10 bushels at \$1.50; 25 to 50 bushels at \$1.25.

DRAKE'S DEFIANCE COTTON—Originated in Georgia a few years ago. This has been one of the high-priced cottons, actually being sold in pound lots at fancy prices. Short staple, prolific, semi-cluster, small bolls. Plant tall, short upper limbs; no base limbs, resembling Hardin in shape. Bolls are 92 to a pound of seed cotton. Bolls are blunt and contain more often 5 locks to 4 locks. Seed medium, mostly brownish-white and greenish-white; quite early, but not so early as King's. 1 bushel \$1.50; 5 to 10 bushels at \$1.25; 25 to 50 bushels at \$1.00.

POULNOT COTTON—(Not Pullnot)—(Short Staple)—Named from its North Georgia originator. A semi-cluster variety; bolls medium size—seventy-one to a pound of seed cotton; roundish and often blunt, with four or five locks; has but slight storm resistance; seed medium size; fuzzy, brownish-white and brown with a few deep green seed. Percentage of lint is high. In 3 plot tests at Auburn, Ala., it ranked always in the upper quarter in the list in yield of lint per acre. A promising, prolific variety; medium to late maturity. Georgia Experiment Station reports per acre seed cotton 1,542 lbs.; yield of lint 543 lbs., and seed 963 lbs. $3\frac{1}{2}$ feet high. Fairly early; 200 lbs. picked out by August 29th. 1 bushel \$1.50; 5 to 10 bushels at \$1.25; 25 to 50 bushels at \$1.00; 50 to 100 bushels at 90c.

TEXAS WOOD COTTON—This cotton resembles in shape Peterkin. Bolls are small—78 to the pound. Stalk is quite large and limby; not an early cotton. 1 bushel \$1.25; 5 to 10 bushels at \$1.00; 25 to 50 bushels at 90c.

TEXAS OAK COTTON—This is a tall, late cotton; large limbs at the bottom. 79 bolls making 1 pound. 1 bushel \$1.25; 5 to 10 bushels at \$1.00; 25 to 50 bushels at 90c.

BIG BOLL COTTONS.

DONGOLA BIG BOLL—Originated in Georgia. Big boll—50 to the lb. Stands among the late cottons, though at the Georgia Experiment Station in 1902 165 lbs. per acre was picked out by August 20th. Has medium size white seed. The plant is tall, somewhat limby like Peterkin; limbs straight out; big limbs close together and fruits on limbs, 5 locked. The lint is 38 to 42 per cent. from the cotton. Stays well in the boll. Large, fancy, scientific farmers in McDuffie, Wilkes and Morgan Counties, Georgia, grow it exclusively in large amounts, and like it better than any other cotton and get very fancy prices for the seed. Large farmers average 10 bales per plow; some report 3½ bales on two acres of land. Large amount of this seed has been exported to Mexico. A big planter writes that he gets one-third more than he ever made before, with Dongola, and would pay \$5.00 a bushel rather than go without. He reports his out-turn at gin 1260 lbs. made a 505-lb bale; and 1140 lbs. made a 470 lb. bale. 1 bushel \$1.25; 5 for \$5.50; 10 for \$10.00; 25 at 90c. bushel.

SCHLEY'S IMPROVED BIG BOLL—(Short Staple)—A Georgia cotton. Big boll type; 24 per cent. open by Sept. 1st. 60 bolls make 1 pound of seed cotton. Height 3.38. Originally from Jones' Improved, but re-selected at Georgia Experiment Station for eight years, standing in grade at this station during the eight years as follows: 2d, 7th, 7th, 10th, 4th, 2d, 3d, 3d. This cotton now exploited and introduced by Georgia Experiment Station. Its record there 8 years shows it to be a most remarkable cotton. 1 bushel \$1.25; 5 for \$5.50; 10 for \$10.00; 25 to 50 at 90c. a bushel.

RUSSELL'S BIG BOLL—Hardy, large balled and vigorous growing; yields well; popular with pickers. Stood second in 1900, first in 1901 and 1902, and seventh in 1903 at the Edgecomb farm; second in 1900 and first in 1901; second in 1902 and sixth in 1903 at Red Springs, and third in 1903 at Statesville—all being North Carolina Experiment farm stations. Short staple. Originated in Alabama; extensively grown in Alabama, though a wide favorite; thrifty; easy to pick; 55 bolls weigh 1 lb. Medium late. Rank stalk from 4 to 6 feet high, from which spring near its base 2 long limbs, upon which the bolls grow in clusters. Bolls large, 4 to 5 locks. Seed are unique in character, being dark green or green-brown. 1 bushel \$1.25; 5 bushels \$5.50; 10 for \$10.00; 25 at 90c. bushel.

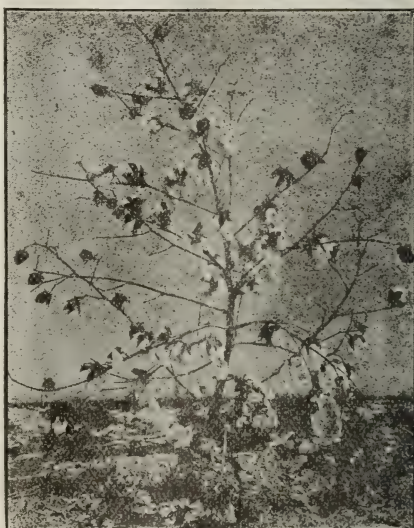
TRUITT'S BIG BOLL COTTON—(Short Staple)—Originated in Georgia. Big boll type, 60 to 70 bolls making 1 lb. seed cotton. Gins 37 to 39; 23 per cent. open by Sept. 7th. This is a distinctive cotton with its big seed and its big bolls, making gathering easy. Some of the most scientific and best-posted farmers in Georgia grow nothing else. Has received premiums at five expositions. Plants well shaped. Seed large, brown-white; ma-

turity fairly late. At Alabama Experiment Station tests for a 11 years' period Truitt has ranked in respective years 1st, 3d, 2d, 4th, 2d, 9th, 5th, 2d, 24th, 16th and 14th—a remarkable record. Well known; largely used. 1 bushel \$1.25; 5 to 10 at \$1.00; 25 at 90c.

JONES' RE-IMPROVED COTTON—(Short Staple)—A standard big boll variety. A Georgia cotton. A great favorite with the Agricultural Department at Washington; was distributed by them for a long term of years. Large plant, and lint that is exceedingly strong and prized by thread mills. 55 to 60 seed weigh 1 lb. Seed large, white and brown and greenish-white. Second cotton out of 30 cottons of Georgia Station, as regards size of boll. Medium as to earliness. 1 bushel \$1.25; 5 bushels for \$5.50; 10 for \$10.00; 25 at 90c. bushel.

CULPEPPER'S IMPROVED BIG BOLL—(Short Staple)—Georgia cotton. A large balled variety. Ranked at North Carolina Experiment Station first in 1900, second in 1901, first in 1902 and third in 1903. Early—15 per cent. out by Sept. 1st. Large sized weed with spreading limbs, well balled and holds its cotton well. It ranked in 1899 first at the Georgia Experiment Station. The bolls contain five locks to the boll. Bolls cling close to the branches; 56 bolls make 1 lb. seed cotton. Seed large, white and greenish; earlier than most big bolls; prolific; a high record cotton. 1 bushel \$1.50; 5 bushels \$6.25; 10 for \$11.00; 25 at \$1.00; 50 to 100 at 90c.

COOK'S IMPROVED BIG BOLL—(Short Staple)—Extra big boll. Originated



COOK'S

in 1904 in Georgia. A carefully selected hybrid; 63 bolls make 1 lb. of seed cotton. Height 3.84 inches. Lints 38 to 40. Ranked at Georgia Experiment Station, 1905, above all other cottons in value.

Bolls round, blunt point, 4 or 5 locked. Lint length $\frac{3}{4}$ to $1\frac{1}{4}$ inches. Matures medium early—30 per cent. open by Sept. 1. A persistent bearer. Plant's shape resembles Peterkin type. The bolls open well and are easily picked. Ranks very high both at Auburn and other Exp. stations. At Auburn Experiment Station first, second and sixth in the past three years. Productiveness, large size bolls and high lint percentage have brought deserved popularity. 1 bushel \$1.50; 5 to 10 at \$1.25; 25 at \$1.00 50 to 100 at 90c.

CHRISTOPHER IMPROVED—(Short Staple)—A comparatively new Georgia cotton. One of the best big boll type cottons, resembling Culpepper. Made in 1905 at Augusta 102 bales on one tract of 106 acres. 60 bolls make 1 lb. seed cotton. At recent test Alabama Experiment Station of 32 varieties of cotton Christopher stood fifth. Low, diffuse, symmetrical growth. Short upper limbs; erect type. Bolls roundish, often blunt; contain 5 more often than 4 locks. Maturity medium. Seed large, fuzzy, mostly brownish-white and a few green seeds. Prolific. 1 bushel \$1.25; 5 for \$5.50; 10 for \$10.00; 25 to 50 at 90c.

BANCROFT'S HERLONG COTTON—(Improved)—(Short Staple)—Big boll. Originated in Georgia. An old variety—akin to Russell. Good limbed. Bolls large, 45 to 58, and pointed. Seed large and unique, having green seed, some brownish-green. Maturity late. Leaves large. Large numbers of growers are now going back to this old cotton as improved. One party at Augusta made in 1907 20 bales to the plow. 1 bushel \$1.25; 5 to 10 at \$1.00; 25 at 90c.

MORTGAGE LIFTER—(Short Staple)—Big boll type. 13 per cent. open by Sept. 1st. A Georgia cotton. Much advertised in North Georgia. A highly prolific type, close kin to Jones' Improved Big Boll. 1 bushel \$1.25; 5 for \$5.50; 10 for \$10.50; 25 at 90c. bushel.

ROWDEN COTTON—(Short Staple)—It originated in Texas. Big boll, 60 bolls making 1 lb. seed cotton. Bolls are pointed. Quite storm resistant. Locks mostly five; hang together and picking with it is quite easy. Lint percentage is above medium; maturity medium; staple medium. It is one of the prime favorite varieties in the boll weevil region of Texas. In field test Alabama Experiment Station it stood fifth in yield of lint among 40 varieties tested. 1 bushel \$1.25; 5 to 10 at \$1.00. Get prices on larger amounts.

BROWN'S NUMBER ONE COTTON—(Short Staple)—Big boll. A Georgia cotton, with lint percentage of 39. Size of bolls 61 to the pound. A tall limbed cotton. Closely allied to Cook's Improved. Has been highly advertised at high prices. Exceedingly prolific. Early—375 lbs. out by Sept. 1st. Ranked second at Georgia Experiment Station 1905. 1 bushel \$1.25; 5 to 10 bushels at \$1.00.

TRIUMPH COTTON—(Short Staple)—Originated in Texas. Big boll; in fact an immense boll, 46 bolls making 1 lb. of seed cotton. Earlier than most big boll cottons. About 39 per cent. of lint at the gin. Seed fuzzy, brownish and greenish-white. Storm resistant. This variety has

been especially satisfactory in regions infested with the boll weevil, and is there sold in large amounts and at high prices. Its lint percentage is 40 to 42. This seed was distributed by the Agricultural Department and excited great interest and general approbation in Texas. 1 bushel \$1.25; 5 to 10 at \$1.00. Get prices on larger amounts.

DRAKE'S CLUSTER COTTON—This is an Alabama cotton. Bolls large, 64 to the pound. Seed are large, fuzzy, mostly brownish-white and greenish-white. Lint medium to length. This is an entirely different cotton from Drake's Defiance. 1 bushel \$1.50; 5 to 10 bushels at \$1.25.

AUGUSTA CLUSTER COTTON—(Short Staple)—Big boll. The bolls richly cluster. Sometimes as many as six or seven bolls are found near a given joint out on the various branches, and at the top of the main stem and above the limbs, or where the limbs cease, there are similarly attached clusters of bolls. The plant puts out close to the ground three or four limbs which are almost as large as the main stem itself. These radiate to a considerable length—on rich land five feet. Indeed, each one of these limbs look almost as big in diameter and as long as the main stem itself. These limbs fruit to the end in a clustering way. The boll is large, hull is thick; seed contain some black lintless seed resembling Sea Island or Peterkin; others have white fuzzy lint on them. 1 bushel \$1.50; 5 at \$1.25.

BERRY'S BIG BOLL—(Short Staple)—Big boll; 68 seed make 1 lb. seed cotton. A Georgia cotton. Well advertised. Medium late. Tall, robust, big white seeds. Georgia Experiment Station reported one year out of 19 varieties Berry's as ranking first in size of boll. 1 bushel \$1.25; 5 bushels \$5.50; 10 bushels for \$10.00.

STRICKLAND COTTON—(Short Staple)—56 bolls make 1 lb. seed cotton. A new cotton from Alabama. Largely exploited. 1 bushel \$1.50; 5 at \$1.25.

TEXAS BUR BIG BOLL—Originated in Texas, but exploited in Georgia. Medium maturity; quite an early cotton for a big boll. 1 bushel \$1.75; 5 to 10 bushels at \$1.50.

LONG STAPLE COTTONS.

FLORADORA LONG STAPLE—Has been tremendously advertised. A South Carolina cotton. Yields of one to three bales per acre reported from almost every cotton producing State. Rapid, vigorous growth, branching freely and fruiting heavily; matures 15 per cent. by September; bolls often five locked. Easily gathered; will not fall out. Common saw gins answer for delinting. 12 bales sometimes made to the plow. Many plantations in the South made in 1907 100 or 200 bales on the farm. In 1906, 18 $\frac{1}{2}$ c to 19c was the usual Augusta price of this lint. In 1907, early in Fall, it brought over 20c in Boston, and 100 bales sold in Augusta at 18 $\frac{1}{2}$ c. The \$100.00 1906 premium offered by the originator was won by a grower with a stalk of 940 bolls (10 lbs. of cotton in the seed per stalk.) Stalk was 8 $\frac{1}{4}$ feet high and branching. 1 bushel \$1.35; 5 for \$6.00; 10 for \$11.00; 25 for \$25.00.

ALLEN'S IMPROVED LONG STAPLE—(See Cut)—Runs full $1\frac{1}{2}$ to $1\frac{3}{4}$. Considered by the mills as the most desirable cotton raised in the United States, Sea Island excepted. Comes from the bends of the Mississippi river, where all cotton, long or short, makes extra length. Fall River, Mass., mill recently wrote us concerning this cotton, that it was the best they had ever seen from Mississippi; that it was as long as average Sea Island, and was good enough for thread. Bids on this cotton from Mississippi at the opening of the Fall season of 1907 was as high as 35c a pound. In Mississippi and Georgia in 1907 lint brought 30c a pound. 65 bales in October, 1907, sold in Mississippi for 25 $\frac{1}{2}$ c. We import large numbers of cars from the most intensive grower of Allen's in the bends of the Mississippi, who gets twice the price of short staple for lint. No better Allen's Silk than ours. Price per bushel Augusta: 1 bushel \$1.35; 5 bushels for \$6.00; 10 bushels for \$11.00; 25 for \$25.00. Can price you car lots loose or sacked f. o. b. Augusta or Mississippi. NOTE—We have one car one year old Allen's Storm Cotton, 36 per cent. damaged. This planted in 1907 at no more than the usual number of seed per hill, gave fine, perfect stand, and made magnificent results for lint here at Augusta. Get sample. We quote this storm seed: 1 bushel 85c.; 5 bushels 80c.; 15 to 25 bushels at 75c.



ALLEN'S IMPROVED LONG STAPLE

SUNFLOWER LONG STAPLE—(See Cut)—U. S. Agricultural Department has introduced and exploited this cotton. Our growings are from their seed. U. S. government says: "Yield fully equal to short staple varieties. For 4 years previous to 1906 brought in Mississippi highest price of any cotton, viz.: $14\frac{1}{2}$ c. to $15\frac{1}{2}$ c. a pound. 19 per cent. open by September. Bolls medium, 4 to 5 locked, opening well, but not dropping seed cot-

ton; seeds medium to small, covered with white fuzz; lint fine, strong; length $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches; seasons early."

In Charleston 1906, 30 bales sold for 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ c premium. This was ruling price early in Fall of 1907. We made this year about Augusta $1\frac{1}{2}$ bales to the acre of Sunflower. Our cut shows stalk 8 feet high, grown at Augusta in 1907, with 150 bolls; $1\frac{1}{4}$ bales per acre were made. This cotton on rich land needs 5 feet rows. We plant sometimes 2 feet in drill and rows 5 to 6 feet. The demand for Sunflower has always been greater than supply. 1 bushel \$1.50; 5 at \$1.35; 10 for \$12.50; 25 at \$1.10 a bushel.



SUN FLOWER LONG STAPLE.

RUTLAND'S LONG STAPLE COTTON—Originated in South Carolina from a sporadic seed. The originator for the past three years has breded it up to an exceptionally high standard. This staple uniformly measures $1\frac{1}{2}$ to $1\frac{3}{4}$ inches. When he commenced planting it in 1904 the lint brought 18c. a pound. With constant improvement and with changes in the market this cotton fetched in October, 1907, in Boston, 26 $\frac{1}{2}$ c per lb. One lot in the Fall of 1906 in Boston sold for 21c. a pound round, when other long staples were fetching 3c. less. The originator in 1907 on some of his land made 1000 lbs. of lint per acre. The seed are medium and covered with white fuzz. It is a medium big boll. While holding to the bur it is easily picked. As to its yield at the gin, 1500 lbs. makes 485 lb. bale. The stalk is large when well fertilized, making sometimes 6 feet in height, widely branching, often times meeting in 5 feet rows. A heavy bearer. We are agents for the originator. Price (put up in 2 and 5 bushel sacks), 1 sack \$2.00 bushel; 5 to 10 bushels \$1.65; 25 to 50 bushels at \$1.50 per bushel.

GRIFFIN LONG STAPLE—The "Griffin" cotton was originated long ago by John Griffin, of Greenville, Mississippi, by first crossing the old green-seed cotton with Sea Island, his object being to endeavor to make a cotton as prolific as the green-seed and as fine and long as Sea Island cotton. From this beginning, through many years of selection and re-

crossing, the cotton has attained its many good qualities. It has a vigorous stalk, branching from the ground up, and fruits heavily; has large bolls nearly all of which have five locks. It always brings several cents more than most of the other staple cottons. Price per bushel, f. o. b. Augusta, \$1.50. Price per ton, f. o. b. Mississippi, \$75.00.



UPLAND LONG STAPLE.

SEA ISLAND COTTON—(See Cut)—Forty-two pounds bushel. Extra long staple; lint 1½ or 1¾ to 2 inches. Seed



SEA ISLAND.

black and lintless. Plant ½ bushel to acre in row—5 feet rows, 3 feet drill. The famous Sea Island cottons off the South Carolina-Georgia coasts are known all over the world. While planted sometimes 75 miles interior, yet seed must come annually from coast or lint is not so long. Roller gin is used, lint slipping the

seed. Product of this cotton is usually twenty 350-lb. bales on 25 acres. Tall bush; yield about 30 lbs. lint for 100 lbs. of seed. This lint usually brings about three times the price of short staple. In spite of the Sea Island Seed Trust, we offer finest seed, 1 bushel (42 lbs.) \$2.00; 5 bushels at \$1.85; 10 at \$1.75; 25 at \$1.65 per bushel.

EDISTO SEA ISLAND—Extra long staple (42 lbs. bushel.) We have never been able heretofore to offer this Edisto Sea Island seed; only a few growers grow it, and will not dispose of seed at any price. Our grower gets as high as 50c. a pound for his lint. A sample of this lint shown in the city in 1906 proved 2 inches in length, and was declared by experts the finest Sea Island lint ever in Augusta. It is almost indistinguishable from silk. In spite of the Sea Island Seed Trust we offer these seed, peck \$1.00; 1 bushel \$2.50; 5 bushels at \$2.35; 10 bushels at \$2.25; 25 bushels at \$2.15.



COTTON BOLL (Unopened.)

GRASSES for the SOUTH

FARM GRASSES OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA. By Spillman. 248 pages. Illustrated. Cloth. Let us mail you this book, \$1.10 postpaid.

NOTE—Augusta is the largest hay growing center in the United States. If you are a hay buyer get in touch with us.

Get prices in large amounts of grass seeds. State number of acres to plant. Not bound by catalogue prices on account price fluctuations.

A CULTURE FOR VETCH GROWING

—Before planting, send for our pamphlet on "Augusta Vetch Growing." In the Spring of 1905 our Mr. Willet, through a lengthy argument in New York, induced (where others had failed) U. S. custom duties people to reverse their former decisions, with the results that vetches come in now duty free. They had always paid 30 per cent. duty, which was a tax to consumer of from 75c. to \$1.25 per bushel. His argument, which made free vetches, has increased already the vetch sale in America four or five fold. As an example of the tremendous value of what Mr. Willet did, we note that vetch growers here alone at Augusta are saving annually \$1,500, which amount two years ago would have gone as tariff to the government. Buy Vetches of us, therefore, in preference to other importers in the vetch trade. This firm (many car loads at a time) through Southern ports, are the largest vetch importers in the South, possibly the largest in America. We sow Sativa and Villosa from August to December 15th; a few sow in early Spring. Our usual formula is $\frac{3}{4}$ to a bushel of Sativa, or $\frac{1}{2}$ bushel of Villosa, together with 2 to 4 quarts of oats, and also 2 quarts of Late White Bloom Crimson Clover, per acre. The above is finest hay combination—some thousands of acres about this city—the hay bringing in 1906 \$20.00 per top and 1907, \$18.00. Both vetches grow 5 or 6 feet. Both vetches tiller heavily—Villosa 5 to 12 per seed, and Vicia Sativa 4 to 6. Our dairymen plant, too, for green crops, early Fall per acre, 1 bushel of Beardless Barley, $\frac{1}{2}$ bushel of one of the vetches, and 1 bushel of rye; cut the Beardless Barley within 90 days, and rye and vetch in early Spring, to be followed by several later cuttings. Flowers are fine for bees. Our best Winter legume—vastly enriching the soil in Winter. If followed by cow peas in Summer, two legume crops can be had with great soil enrichment, and if vetch with Beardless Barley are sown in September and barley is cut in 90 days in milk, then three hay crops can be had. The vetches are frequently broadcasted in cotton fields for late pasture or turning under for soil enrichment. The vetches will add 25 to 50 per cent. to the

fertility of cotton lands. Both vetches do well sown here in the Spring. The Sativa is the quicker, but a steady growth. The Villosa is a slower growth at first, but quicker later on.

Vetch seeds have hard coverings or shells; need, therefore, good seasons, or else may simply swell through partial germination, but yet die in the ground on account of insufficient moisture.

VETCH—VICIA SATIVA—(Synonyms Oregon Vetch, English Vetch.) (60 lbs. bushel.) Our best Winter leguminous soil enriching crop. Use our Soil Inoculating Bacteria (see catalogue's inside front cover.) Read above vetch culture, and be sure and write for our **Vetch Culture Pamphlet**. It gives details. Vetch hay is the equal of Alfalfa. Vetches can be Winter grazed. Sativa has larger seed than Villosa; grows 3 or 4 feet high; is easier cured. Hay making time is two weeks later. We usually sow 45 lbs. Sativa with 2 to 4 quarts of oats (for a support), one inch deep per acre, August to December; immediately afterward sow on top of ground 2 quarts Late Crimson Clover per acre. If Beardless Barley is sown with vetches a Fall cutting of Beardless can be had in the milk for hay, which will be followed by vetch hay in the Spring, and the land can then be put down to cow peas, thus making three (two of them leguminous) hay crops per year.

NOTE—We are probably the largest importers in America of Sativa. Since our Mr. Willet secured free entry of vetches into America the sale of them has increased four-fold. Read our "Weekly Current Price List" for prices. State amounts wanted. Both vetches do well sown here in the Spring—the Sativa is the quicker, but a steady growth. The Villosa a slower growth at first, but quicker later on.

VETCH—VICIA VILLOSA—(Hairy Vetch.) A Winter legume. Use our Soil Inoculating Bacteria. Ripens two weeks earlier than Sativa. Read what we say about Sativa, also our above Culture for Vetch Growing, and write to us for our special "Augusta Vetch Growing Pamphlet." Also write for our "Weekly Current Price List." Slightly harder than Sativa; can be sown like Sativa, except $\frac{1}{2}$ bushel per acre is sufficient, because the seed are smaller. Villosa makes a good crop, too, if sown early in the Spring. Both vetches do well here in the Spring—the Sativa is the quicker, but a steady growth. The Villosa a slower growth at first, but quicker later on. The growing of vetches in the South is as important as the growing of alfalfa in the Northwest. Its hay is just as nutritious and valuable. When cut for hay these vetches do not reseed themselves. The hay brings the highest price on the market. Vetch

seed come from Russia. Villosa is the most important and valuable grass ever introduced by our Agricultural Department. This house imports direct very many car loads yearly. (See cut.) Get prices.



HAIRY VETCH.

JOHNSON GRASS—(*Sorghum Halepense*; 28 lbs. to bushel)—Known, too, as Guinea and Mean's Grass. Vetch and Johnson Grass are the standard Augusta hay farm mixtures. Plant Johnson Grass as soon as the frost disappears till June—40 lbs. to the acre. Cut before the head is in flower. Three to five cuttings per season. Withstands any drought; yields heavy crops year after year without re-setting, though ground needs disc harrowing. Do not let it go to seed; spreads it if you do. Tender when cut young; makes immense crops; hardy. 1 lb. 15c; 1 bushel \$2.25.

LUCERNE CLOVER OR ALFALFA—(A legume and soil renovator.) Use our Soil Inoculating Bacteria. (See catalogue front cover inside.) *Medicago Sativa*; (60 lbs. bushel.) (Let us mail you Co-burn's "Book of Alfalfa." 164 pages. Illustrated. Cloth, \$2.10, postpaid; paper, 60c., postpaid.) Stools or multiplies its stems heavily—30 or 40 stalks from one root. These throw out numberless intertwined branches; average growth three feet. Drill or broadcast 20 lbs. per acre. Spring or Fall (February or March) best. Cut before blooming four to six times a season. Stand once set lasts a life time. Deep feeder—needs a loose soil; grown

now throughout America; better than Red Clover. In place of successive cuttings alfalfa can be cut in June and then pastured until October 1st. Pound for pound it has equal feeding value with bran or the grains. Thousands of cars of ground alfalfa hay mixed with ground grains, and which is a perfect ration for horses and cows, are now annually used. At the Government Diversity Farm in Alabama, in 1905, there was netted \$51.00 an acre on alfalfa—5 cuttings, \$12.00 per ton for the hay, on land rated at \$15.00 an acre. This land made alfalfa two years for hay, one year for pasturing hogs; was put to corn in 1907. Alfalfa increased the corn crop, and in a bad corn year, from an aforesaid 18 bushels per acre to 55 bushels in 1907. Alabama is sowing large amounts of alfalfa. They find, too, that it will keep down Johnson Grass. One pound 25c.; 15 lbs. \$3.00.



ALFALFA.

GEORGIA BUR CLOVER—(*Medicago Maculata*)—Only in burs unhulled. A legume. Use our Soil Inoculating Bacteria. (See catalogue front inside cover.) Ten pounds bushel. Plant two or more bushels per acre. Sow July to Oct. 1. Smoothly harrow land and cover only $\frac{1}{4}$ inch in depth. Sprouts with Fall rains and matures about May 20. If cut or grazed, maturity is June 10. When seed ripen, plant land in corn or cotton, etc. Furnishes immense grazing for cattle, sheep and hogs in Winter. Makes fine hay. Poor clay land planted in Bur Clover will increase fertility yearly. One planting

lasts a life time. Only sold in bur. Bur Clover and Bermuda Grass make a splendid combination for pasture or lawn, which is green all the year. Sow the Bur Clover (5 or 6 seeds are in each bur) in September or October by running a disc over the Bermuda sod; then sow Bur Clover and drag the land. One pound 25c.; 1 bushel \$1.85; 2 bushels at \$1.75.

CALIFORNIA BUR CLOVER—(*Medicago Denticulata*)—A legume. Use our Soil Inoculating Bacteria. (See catalogue front cover inside.) Close kin to Georgia Bur. From now on we will be able to fill your orders for choice, re-cleaned hulled seed. Sow 15 to 20 lbs. per acre, July to October, by itself or with Bermuda Grass or Winter Vetches. In the South Bur Clover has been found admirably adapted for use with Bermuda Grass, the combination making a splendid all-the-year-round green pasturage, or for big lawns for public buildings. When sown on Bermuda Grass sod, the sod must be scarified to give the clover a chance to get its roots in the soil below the layer of the Bermuda roots. 1 lb. 25c.; 5 at 22c.; 15 at 20c.

BERMUDA GRASS SEED—(*Cynodon Dactylon*)—We are importers from Australia. A perennial sun-loving grass, spreading extensively by creeping stems, which produce every inch or so roots and new stems. The most valuable of all grasses for pastures in the South. Grazing can be had from May to the middle of November. Every three to five years the sod-bound soil should be disc harrowed in the Spring. Excellent soil binder. Ton for ton, the hay is equal to Timothy. Grows on great varieties of soils. On rich land two to four cuttings can be had (2 feet high) yearly. Seed are small—18,000 to the ounce, and must be planted (6 to 8 lbs. per acre) in moist seasons in Spring or Summer, and it is best to press them in with a roller. Prof. Tracy advises after the last cutting in the Fall, plow the land and sow with oats or vetch, or a mixture of the two. The soil should be thoroughly harrowed both before and after the sowing, and, if possible, smoothed off with a heavy roller in order to give a level surface for mowing. The oats and vetches give a crop of hay in May, and by October the Bermuda may be cut. For a combination with Bur Clover which would give green pasture all the year, read "Georgia Bur Clover" as above. Excellent, too, for lawns. 1 lb. 80c.; 5 lbs. at 75c.; 10 lbs. at 70c. a lb.

BERMUDA GRASS ROOTS—About six pounds to bushel. Plant 25 to 50 bushels per acre, and at any time in year but Winter. Set out sets one foot each way in prepared and smooth soil; cover lightly. 12-bushel sack for \$1.75. Get price on large amounts.

JAPAN CLOVER—(*Lespedeza Striata*)—A legume. Southern seed; trade supplied. (25 lbs. bushel.) Grows anywhere; is tenacious in any soil; lasts always; well known now in the South. Sow in Fall or Spring in permanent pastures by scarifying surface with disc harrow. It may be classed among the most valuable hay and pasture plants of the Southern States; is eaten greedily by stock—June until frost. In some soils it grows 20

inches high; is mowed; two tons to acre; rich soil grows 30 inches; appears in May; can plant in Spring 25 lbs per acre alone, or Fall with rye and oats. This clover is spreading by natural means rapidly through whole South. 1 lb. 30c.; 1 bushel \$4.50.

HERD'S; or RED TOP—(*Agrostis Vulgaris*)—(10 lbs. bushel)—Good perennial; generally sown on permanent moist land pastures. It is best when fed down close as a forage plant; not killed by overflows; improves with age each year; chief value is when made part of grass mixtures for Fall pastures. Sow in Fall or Spring, 3 bushels to acre. We quote only fancy, re-cleaned. The chaff kind is sold for half this price, but in the end is more expensive. 10 lbs. ($\frac{1}{2}$ acre) \$1.40.

RED CLOVER—(*Trifolium Pratense*)—A legume. Use our Soil Inoculating Bacteria. (See catalogue front cover inside.) (60 lbs. bushel.) Sow broadcast in Spring, September or October, 15 lbs. to the acre, or sow with any Spring grain as early as ground is suitable for plowing; needs a stiff soil. The most widely cultivated of all pasture plants for pasturage, hay and enricher of soil. Price, 1 lb. 25c. Get prices for larger amounts.

SCARLET OR CRIMSON CLOVER—(*Trifolium Incarnatum*)—A legume. Use our Soil Inoculating Bacteria. (See catalogue front cover inside.) (60 lbs. bushel.) An annual. A month earlier than Red Clover, and can be sown on thinner land, not wet; can be cut for green food in April or May, or for hay or for plowing under. Stools heavily. It grows during Winter and Spring months. Useful for soil improvement. Late April or May cutting and early Spring grazing. Can be sowed at second picking in cotton fields; adds 25 per cent. to soil fertility when plowed under before cotton planting. Sow on top of ground broadcast September or October 20 lbs. per acre. Can pasture in December and January and still yield. Soil inoculating bacteria is important. 1 lb. 15c.; 15 lbs. 10c.; 20 lbs. for \$2.25.

LATE WHITE BLOOMING CRIMSON CLOVER—A legume. Use our Soil Inoculating Bacteria. (See catalogue front cover inside.) Is about three weeks later; makes a larger growth by 25 per cent.; yields more hay or forage and grazing than the regular early blooming crimson-headed clover. Useful for soil improvement. Late April or May cutting and early Spring grazing. Can be sowed at second picking in cotton fields. Adds 25 per cent. to soil fertility when plowed under before cotton planting. Is adapted for Winter sowing with oats, also exceedingly valuable with vetches. (See Vetch Culture.) Matures with oats and vetch. Sow on top of ground, 20 lbs. per acre. Soil inoculation is a very important item with Crimson Clovers. Price, 1 lb. 15c.; 20 lbs. \$2.50, for one acre.

WHITE CLOVER—(*Trifolium Repens*)—Not a heavy producer, but invaluable in permanent pastures and lawns. Sow 12 lbs. to acre in Fall or Spring. Fall is better. Price, 30c. lb.; 5 to 10 lbs. at 25c. a pound.

KENTUCKY BLUE GRASS—(*Pro Pra-*

tensis)—(14 lbs. bushel.) Pasture grass well known. Usually sown in Fall with other grasses—orchard grass, clover, etc.; also used in lawns and woodlawn. Sow 2 bushels per acre. A perennial for dark soiled lowlands or lime lands. Good grazing in Fall and Winter. 1 lb. 25c.; 1 bushel for $\frac{1}{2}$ acre \$2.85. Fancy quality only.

GEORGIA "TEXAS BLUE GRASS"—(*Poa Arachnifera*)—Perennial. Transplant sets or roots November to April; run off rows 24 inches apart; drop sets 12 inches in rows; can be pushed into soil with an inch-wide stick; live easily. Cultivate first year with wide sweep; after this it takes care of itself. Invaluable to dairymen in Fall and Winter; makes fine pastures for November and May. Do not too closely graze crop in Summer. Grows 2 or 3 feet high and thick; makes good cutting in Spring; makes good lawn and for terraces nothing superior. We get \$1.00 for 1000 sets; \$8.50 for 10,000; 5000 to 10,000 sets an acre.

LAWN AND PARK "EVERGREEN" GRASS—We have the best mixture we know of; so compounded with seven or eight grasses that it insures green grass all the year. Our mixtures have succeeded here when others failed. We buy in ton lots. The City of Augusta for years in her parks and all down her malls, has used our lawn seed, together with hundreds of Augusta's citizens. (14 lbs. bushel.) Prepare your land richly, and afterwards rake very finely; broadcast your seed and rake it in. It would be better if afterwards it could be rolled and sprinkled. Fresh stable manure is exceedingly injurious for a top dressing, or for using on lawns, for it begets weed growing. The best top dressing is bone meal, about 400 lbs. an acre. (Price of bone meal, 5 lbs. 4c.; 10 lbs. 3 c.; 100 lbs. at 2c. a lb.) One lb. of seed 30c., plants plat 10x10 feet; 2 lbs. 50c.; 10 lbs. \$2.25; 60 lbs., 1 acre, \$10.80.

ORCHARD GRASS—(*Dactylis Glomerata*)—(14 lbs. bushel.) Sow two bushels to acre. Fall or Spring. Excellent perennial. Commences Spring growth in February; ready for hay cutting in April; graze then till hot Summer. Early autumn starts new set of leaves, making rich pasture, remaining green all Fall and Winter. Mixes well with Red Top. A good, shady woodlawn pasture. No better Winter growth on wet or heavy clay lands. One pound 25c.; bushel, for $\frac{1}{2}$ acre, \$2.50.

GEORGIA MELILOTUS ALBA, OR BOKHARA CLOVER—A legume. (33 lbs. bushel.) Sow 1 bushel, 1 acre, in March. Lime or black soil. Once planted, always planted. Fine hay crop—several cuttings. Begin cuttings in June and before seeding. Does not seed first year, but reproduces from roots; second year cut hay and then allow to go to seed. Will reseed as long as the land is unbroken. Get prices.

AWNLESS BROME GRASS—(*Bromus Inermis*). (Also called Hungarian Brome and Smooth Brome.) Adapted to bare and sandy soil and withstands drought; not adapted to heavy, wet soils. Better as a pasture grass than a hay crop.

Good all-the-year-round pasture grass. Almost evergreen in habit, growing during the entire Winter. Sow 30 lbs. of seed per acre in early Spring or early Fall. Price, one pound 20c.; 25 pounds at 15c.; 100 pounds \$14.00.

RESCUE, or ARCTIC GRASS—(*Bromus Uniloides*)—Known too as Schrader's. Sow at the rate of 30 lbs. per acre in the Fall. Ripens seeds in March. Cut for hay crop first and let second crop grow for a crop of seed, which allow to mature and fall to the ground. This fallen grass may then be turned under and land sowed to cow peas. Seeds germinate with first autumn rains. Makes fine pasture in Winter months. Can mix with Hairly Vetch and Bur Clover for Winter pasture purposes. Sown with Bermuda makes continuous year pasture, Scarify Bermuda sod with disc harrow in early Fall and sow down the Arctic Grass. One lb. 20c.; 25 lbs. at 16c.; 100 lbs. \$15.00.

BROMUS SECALINUS—This grass, while known as "Cheat," is largely used in the Northwest as a hay grass. It has been largely exploited and use too, in North Georgia. It is one of the Brome grasses and is closely related to the genuine Arctic grass, listed immediately above. It is known by some of the trade as North Georgia Arctic grass. We list it at 28 lbs. to the bushel, and it can be planted a bushel and a peck to a bushel and a half per acre in the fall, and it can be cut in the milk for hay at usual time for cutting other spring grasses. While it has not the same feeding value of the true Arctic grass, yet cattle are fond of it. It grows quite rank and the seed cost is not much. It is an annual. Price, 1 bushel, \$1.75; sack lots of several bushels, \$1.50 per bushel.

ENGLISH PERENNIAL RYE GRASS. (*Lolium Perenne*). Sow about end of October, 25 lbs. per acre. Best adapted for lawn purposes and pasture. Grows well on Bermuda grass sod, filling in the time in fall, winter and spring, when Bermuda is dormant. Price, 1 lb. 15c., 10 lbs. at 12c. a pound; 25 lbs. at 10c. lb.

ITALIAN RYE GRASS—(*Lolium Italicum*). Sow 30 lbs. per acre, in moist land, August, September, October. Graze in winter. Makes abundant hay crop for March or April. Stands drought. A quick growing grass for dairymen. An annual. Price, 1 lb. 15c.; 10 lbs. at 12c. lb., and 25 lbs. at 10c. lb.

CYNODON DACTYLON VAR. * * ST. LUCIE GRASS. A fine-leaved grass, adapted for lawns, recently brought into notice from the St. Lucie river. Resembles Bermuda grass, but is easily eradicated, as it does not have underground runners. Grows rapidly; does best in sunshine. Needs cutting every week or 10 days. Green almost all the year. A new evergreen lawn grass for the very far South; planted in Gulf States in place of Bermuda. Makes good lawn in 60 days. Grown from roots and shoots. Grows on surface only. Shoots do not grow under ground. Plant shoots six by eight inches and about 1,000 plants 18x20 ft. Price, 100 by mail, 50c.; 2 bush. bag of roots \$1.25 by express or freight from Florida.

FLOWER SEEDS

We sell the following in 5c. packets, in store or postpaid.

Ageratum
Alyssum, Sweet
Aster Victoria
Balsam
Balloon Vine
Calendula
Campanula
Calliopsis
Candytuft
Carnation
Cockscomb
Corn Flower or Batch. Button
Cypress Vine
Cosmos
China Pink
Dianthus, Forget-Me-Not
Four O'Clock
Gaillardia
Hollyhock
Moon Flower
Morning Glory, Japanese Climbing
Larkspur

Marigold, Tall
Mignonette
Nasturtium, Tall
Nasturtium, Dwarf
(Nasturtiums, Tall and Dwarf, also in one oz. packages 15c. each, postpaid, and 1 lb. each \$1.00, postpaid.)

Pansy
Petunia
Phlox Drummondii
Portulaca
Poppy
Poppy, California
Salvia Splendens
Sweet Peas
Sweet William
Verbena
Wallflower
Zinnia

SWEET PEAS---BULK

Eckford's Mixture, 1 oz. 10c., postpaid;
1/4 lb. 15c., postpaid 20c.; 1 lb. 40c., postpaid 50c.

The following are priced as follows: 1 oz., 10c., postpaid; 1/4 lb. 20c., postpaid 25c.; 1 lb. 50c., postpaid 60c.

Captain of the Blues—Blue.

Blanche Burpee—Large White.

Fire Fly—Bright Scarlet.

Countess of Randor—Lavender.

Blanche Ferry—Pink and White.

Golden Gleam—Primrose Yellow.

Her Majesty—Rose.

Celestial—Lavender Blue.

Emily Eckford—Rosy Purple, Wings Blue.

Emily Henderson—White, early.

SWEET, MEDICINAL AND POT HERBS---From Seed

The varieties marked with a star are hardy perennials, living over from year to year:

Anise.

Coriander.

*Sage.

Bene.

Dill.

*Tansy.

*Caraway.

*Lavender.

*Thyme.

FLOWER BULBS

(BULBS HAD BEST BE EXPRESSED, NOT MAILED.)

Postage 8c. lb., or Express Extra.

BULB CULTURE.—For out door planting for spring blooms plant from Oct. 1st to Jan. 1st, in rich soil, fertilized with well rotted manure. Plant bulbs (except crocus) four inches below the surface and press down soil. In cold weather of winter cover with heavy (2 or 4 inches) coating of coarse manure or leaves; remove this in early spring.

FORCING IN POTS.—Take 1-3 of sand, 1-3 rich top soil, 1-3 well rotted cow manure and mix. Leave 1-3 of the bulb above the surface of the soil in pot in planting. Sink pots six inches deep in soil, or put away in cellars or closet five or six weeks. Keep moist, but not wet. In six weeks the bulbs will have rooted well, and pots then can be placed in a warm, sunny situation, where they will come to bloom rapidly. Especially valuable for hyacinths and narcissi.

WATER CULTURE.—Hyacinths and Narcissi can be grown in hyacinth glasses. Fill the glass with pure water and place bulb in the cup-shape receptacle on the glass. Water should come up hardly to the roots of the bulb. Put in a cool dark place until roots are grown to the bottom of the vase. Fill the vase with water as fast as water evaporates. When foliage is well developed put in a light sunny window and flowers will appear.

NARCISSUS.—An indoor or outdoor bloomer; grow in water or soil. They form beautiful heads of flowers. They are as easily grown, too, in pots of earth. Price, Narcissus, Grandiflora or Paper White, single, Yellow, 25c. a dozen; Late S. Yellow, 40c. a dozen; D. Yellow, 40c. a dozen.

FREESIAS.—Begin planting this fragrant plant August and September. By successive plantings blooms can be had continuously from Christmas until June. Plant six bulbs in each six inch pot, covering bulbs about one inch. Price, 35c. a dozen.

ROMAN HYACINTHS.—Can be planted indoor or outdoor in soil or by water Culture. Each bulb makes four to five spikes. Early planted bulbs bloom in two to two and a half months. Price, 40c. per dozen.

CHINESE SACRED LILIES.—Belong to the Narcissus family; can be planted in shallow dishes water culture as the Narcissi; also plant in pots of earth, and water liberally. A cool, sunny window suits them well; very desirable for window culture. Price, 10c., or 3 for 25c.

MIXED DUTCH HYACINTHS.—Can be forced in pots, in a hyacinth glass, or also for outdoor. Prices, all colors but yellow, and either single or double, as wished, 50c. a dozen.

MIXED TULIPS.—Not adapted to house culture, outdoor planting only. Planted from Dec. 1st to Jan. 1st. Price, single and double, 20c. a dozen, double pink, 50c.; E. Yellow and Red, 30c. a dozen.

MIXED CROCUS.—These bulbous plants produce and abundance of various colored flowers, and grow to a height from six to eight inches...As a border for hyacinth or tulip beds these are the earliest of all flower bulbs; coming ahead of tulips. They have a pretty effect, too, if they are planted on the lawn in clumps. Price, 15c. per dozen.

DAHLIAS.—15c., each, 4 for 50c. 1 dozen \$1.25.

ELEPHANT EARS.—(Esculentum) 20c.; \$2.00 a dozen.

GLADIOLI.—4 for 10c.; 25c. a dozen; 50 for 90c.; 100 for \$1.50.

TUBE ROSE—25c. a dozen; 25 for 40c.; 100 for \$1.50.

N. L. Willet Seed Company's INSECTICIDES

SPRAYING LITERATURE—Let us mail you "Gould's How To Spray." Shows when to spray and what and gives formulae (his pages 28-28-30 for Garden, Field and Orchard crops.

LIME SULPHUR WASH—For peach tree spraying as against San Jose scale. The formula is 50 gallons of water, 16 pounds of sulphur, 21 pounds of un-slacked lime (salt is omitted.) Boiled with steam, sulphur can be put into the solution in 30 minutes; boiled otherwise it requires $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 hours. In the average orchard, 650 trees require 1 barrel of sulphur (250 pounds) and 1 4-5 bbls. of lime (total about 328 pounds) general average per tree 1 1-3 gallons of solution. We are large importers of sulphur, car lots, from Italy. Our Mr. Willet a year ago by his efforts secured, car lots, a special commodity rate from the East on sulphur, thus saving to all the orchard men on Eastern sulphur something like \$50.00 a car. His work in deserving of some consideration from the orchard men.. See price on Sulphur and Lime below. Write for Spray Machine Outfit Book.

FLOUR SULPHUR—1 lb. 10c, 5 lbs. 35c, 100 lbs. \$4.00, barrel (250 lbs.) at $3\frac{1}{4}$ c per lb., 2 barrels \$3.05, 5 barrels at \$2.95 and ton lots \$2.85 per 100 lbs.

FRESH LIME for Lime Sulphur Wash. Best at \$1.15 per bbl.

ANIMAL PARASITE KILLER—Mix 30 to 50 parts of water to one part Animal Parasite Killer. Pint 30c; quart 50c; gallon \$1.25; barrel \$1.00 a gallon. Kills fleas on dogs, cats, etc.; kills lice on human or lower animals, kills mites and ants, ticks, screw worms and the parasites of scab, itch and mange.

SUN SANITARY FLUID—Ideal Germicide, Disinfectant, Deodorizer, Antiseptic and Purifier.. Non-Poisonous.. Agreeable, Refreshing Odor. Dilute 1 part to 50 or 100 of water as per directions. 1 pint bottle 20c; 1 quart bottle 35c; 1 gallon can \$1.00; barrel 75c gallon.

PARIS GREEN—1-4 lb. 15c; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 25c; 1lb. 40c; 10 lbs. at 38c; 100 lbs. at 36c. Usually add equal parts lime.. Formula, 4 oz. Paris Green, 4 oz. Lime and 50 gallons water; or teaspoonful each to one bucket of water; or 1 oz. Paris Green to 6 to 15 gallons water.. Dry method for garden: Mix 1 oz. Paris Green to 6 lbs. Flour, or 10 lbs. Lime, and dust so as to show evenly on surface.

ARSENATE LEAD—Rub to thin paste 3 lbs. to 50 gallons of water; spray till leaves drip. 1 lb. 25c; 5 lbs. 20c; 10 to 20 lbs. 18c.

WHALE OIL SOAP—1 lb. 15c; 25 lbs. at 10c lb; 50 lbs. at 9c. Lice and delicate larvae. 1 lb. to 6 gallons off water. San Jose Scale 1 lb. to 1 gallon of water.

HAMMOND'S SLUG SHOT—1 lb. carton 15c; 5 lbs. 35c.

BUG DEATH—1 lb. 15c; 3 lbs. for 35c; 5 lbs. for 50c; $12\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. \$1.00; 100 lbs. for \$7.50

BUG DEATH DUSTER—25c.

BORDEAUX MIXTURE—Dry materials, 8 lbs (for 50 gallons of water)) for 75c

AUTO SPRAY PUMP—\$4.35 galvanized iron; brass \$5.50.

TENNENT SPRAY ATOMIZER—40c and 75c.

FORMALIN—Prevents Smut in wheat and oats, black rot in Irish potatoes, soak oats, etc., 5 minutes and dry and plant or plant wet, in water containing 1 pint of Formalin to 50 to 75 gallons of water.. 1 pint Formalin 75c.

BLUE STONE—1 lb. 15c; 5 lbs. for 60c; for wheat 1 oz. to $2\frac{1}{2}$ gallons of water Soak few hours.. Prevents smut.

CHLORIDE-LIME—1 lb. tin 15c; 10 lbs. at 12c lb.

RESIN WASH—Dry. Batch weighs 14 lbs. for 50 gallons of water, 75c

TRAIN OR FISH OIL—Drives away flies, gnats, etc.. Smear on animal at point of attack.. Some mix $\frac{1}{2}$ kerosene, Per gallon, 50c; 1 gallon can 10c extra.

CARBON BI-SULPHIDE—Liquid. 1 lb. 35c.. Saves 1 ton seed.

CAUSTIC SODA—(98 per cent) 25 lb. can for \$1.75

"HORICUM" for San Jose Scale; mix 1 gallon with 16 to 20 of water; 1 gallon can \$1.00

WATER SOLUBLE PETROLEUM—For San Jose Scale. Mix 1 gallon to 20 gallons water and spray.. Price 1 gallon 75c; 5 gallons 65c; 10 gals 60c; 50 gallons 50c

FORMALDEHYDE SULPHUR TORCHES—25c, \$2.00 doz.

MOTH BALLS—1 Pound 15c, 2 for 25c, 5 at 8c lb.

SULPHO TOBACCO SOAP—Spray Shrubs, 3 oz. cake (for $1\frac{1}{2}$ gal. solution) 10c, and postpaid 13c, 8 oz. cake (makes 4 gals.) 20c, post paid 28c.

CEDARINE—(For Moths, Powdered Red Cedar) 12 oz. carton 25c, 1 doz. \$2.00.

DALMATION INSECT POWDER—1 Pound 40c, 5 pounds at 30c.



A Boon to all Dog Owners.

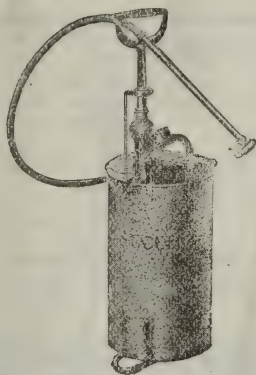
CARTWRIGHT'S ACME MANGE CURE
A wonderful discovery for the quick and absolute cure of MANGE, the scourge of the kennel and dread of the dog-owner everywhere. Absolutely Non-Poisonous, and the one and only infallible cure for all skin diseases on dogs and all domestic animals. Our Guarantee Behind Every Sale. You are the judge. If it does not do all we claim for it, under our plain directions and under an honest trial, your money back on request. Price 50c. per bottle.

Cartwright's Dog and Toilet Soap.—A valuable soap, which should be used by every dog-owner in the country. It prevents all skin diseases, improves the coat, and is a valuable exterminator of insect parasites on all domestic animals. A preparation of the most soothing remedies known to the medical profession, yet fatal to parasites and disease germs, and a soap equally efficacious in the treatment of all skin diseases, whether in man or beast. 50c. per box of 3 cakes. Agents wanted everywhere.

JOHN P. CARTWRIGHT, Proprietor,
Atlanta, Ga.

N. L. WILLET SEED CO., Augusta, Ga.

The "Success" Whitewasher



A boon for poultrymen and all whitewashers who are tired of trying to white-wash effectively with a brush. The Deming "Bordeaux" nozzle divides the liquid into very fine particles, and the force of the pump drives the solution into crevices of rough walls which a brush would pass over. The pump has brass working parts throughout, insuring against injury by chemical action; the tank is galvanized iron and holds five gallons. This "Success" pump outfit is also valuable for washing windows and buggies, for disinfecting, and for general spraying with solutions which do not affect iron.

Price \$7.50

Animal Remedies—N. L. Willet Seed Co., Augusta, Ga.

POULTRY POWDERS.—Make-Hens-Lay Tonic, 25c.; doz., \$1.50; International Poultry Food, 25c. and 50c.; Magic Poultry Food, 25c. and 50c.; Pratt's Poultry Food, 10c., 25c., 60c., \$1.25, \$2.50; Rust Poultry Powder, 25c. and 50c.; Conkey's Egg Food, 25c.; Lee's Egg-Maker, 25c.; Cypher's F. N. E. Food, 25c.; Rust Egg Producer, 25c.

ROUP CURES.—Conkey's R. C., 50c. and \$1.00; Cypher's R. C., 25c., 50c., \$1.00; Pratt's R. C., 25c., 50c.; Rust R. Pills, 25c., 50c.

CHOLERA CURES.—Ga. C. C., 25c.; doz. \$1.50; Dodge's 4 "C.", 25c.; Belvedere C. C., 25c.; Conkey's C. C., 50c.; Germozone (Liq. and Tablet), 50c.

LICE KILLERS.—A. P. K., pt. 30c., qt. 50c., gal. \$1.25; Conkey's L. K. (liq.), 35c., 60c.; Lee's L. K. (liq.), 35c.; Lambert's L. Ointment, 10c., 25c.; Conkey's H. L. Ointment, 10c., 25c.; Dorr's D. L. Ointment, 25c.; Lambert's (Pow.), 10c., 25c., 50c., \$1.00; Pratt's (Pow.), 10c., 25c.; Conkey's (Pow.), 25c.

SORE HEAD.—Infallible Sore Head Cure (liq.) pint 25c.; Conkey's H. Ointment, 50c.; Dorr's, 25c.

GAPE.—Conkey's, 50c.

STOCK POWDERS.—Howard's, full lb., 25c., doz. \$1.50, gross \$16.20, delivered; International, 25c., 50c., \$1.00, \$3.50; Magic, 25c., 50c.; Barker's, Foutz's, Sheridan's, Sloan's, Black Draught, Pratt Condition, 25c.; Prat Stock, 50c., 75c., \$1.50; Pratt A. Reg., 25c., 50c.

LINIMENTS.—Sloan, 25c., 50c., \$1.00; Mexican Mustang, 25c., 50c., \$1.00; Kitchell, 50c., 75c.; Barker's, Porter's A. H. Oil, Turkish L., Silver Pine H. Oil, Pratt Vet., 25c.; Gombault's C. Bal., \$1.50; Hanford B. Myrrh, 25c., 50c., \$1.00.

HORSE COLIC.—Holleyman's Elixir, 50., doz \$4.00, gross \$48.00, less 15 per cent., delivered; International, Sloan S. C. C., Pratt V. C., 50c.

WORM POWDER.—Lee's, 25c.; Pratt, 50c.; Sloan, \$1.00.

FEVER AND DISPEPPER CURES.—Pratt's F. (Pow.), 50c.; Sloan C. F. and D., 50c.; Pratt Cold and C., 50c.; Pratt Dist. and P. E., 50c.

GALL CURES.—International G., 25c.; Sloan, G., 50c.; Pratt G., 25c.

HOOF OINTMENT AND SPAVIN CURE.—Pratt H. O., 25c.; International H. T. ft. R., 50c.; Kendall S. C., 50c.

DOG REMEDIES.—Infallible Dog Mange Cure, qt. 50c.; Glover's M., Cartwright's M. C., Conkey's M. B., 50c.; Glover's D. C., \$1.00; Conkey's D. C., Glover's Vermifuge, Glover's Digestion Pills, Glover's Con. Pills, 50c.; Cartwright's Dog Soap, 20c.; Glover's D. S., 25c.; Lister's D. S., 10c.; Sergeant's Condition Pills (box), 50c., \$1.00; Sure Shot (bottle), 50c.; Soft Carbolic Soap, (box) 25c.; Arsenic and Iron Pills (box), 50c.; Canker Wash (bottle), 50c.; Rheumatic Pills (box), 50c.; Constipation Cure (box), 25c.; Flea Remedy (bottle), 25c.

HOG CHOLERA CURE.—Nat. H. C., 25c., dozen, \$1.50.

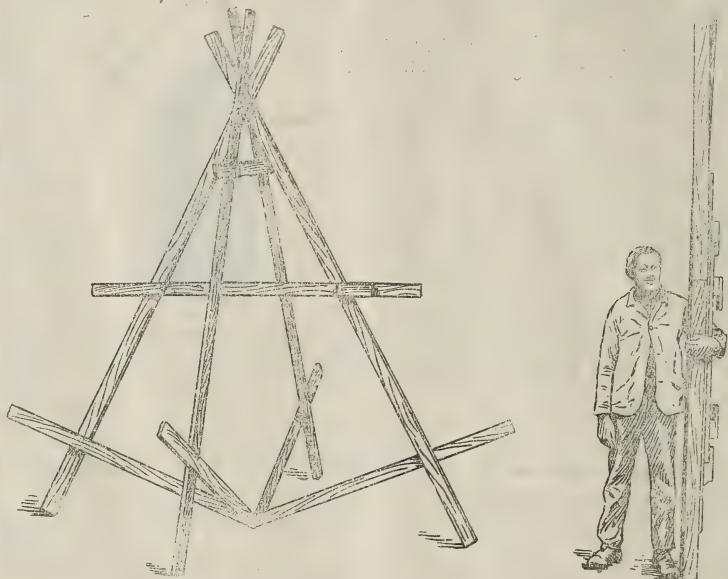
SYMMS' HAY CURING FRAMES

(PATENTED)

Manufactured solely by N. L. WILLET SEED COMPANY, Augusta, Ga.

READY FOR USE.

READY FOR SHIPMENT.



SYMMS' HAY CURING FRAMES—The labor, time, cost, the tedious slow process of raking nightly into haycocks and scattering same the next morning, the danger and loss from rain through 3 or 4 necessary curing days—and especially is all of this true as regards the heavy hays, such as Cow Peas, Velvet Beans, Soja Beans, Beggar Weed, Sorghums, Kaffir Corn, Fodder Corn, etc. These are all well known facts that militate heavily against Hay making.

ALL OBLVIATED—These troubles are obviated in the Symmes Hay Curing Frame. While it is a perfect machine for all hays, its action for Pea Vine Hay and all heavy hays is nothing short of the marvellous!

THE PROCESS—After cutting or mowing, put hay, immediately, whether weather is dry, damp or rainy, or later in day in semiwilted state, directly upon the frame; 1 one-horse wagon load, 750 to 850 lbs. green stuff to the frame. Pile hay from wagon on frame beginning at bottom and piling in spiral fashion—ending at the top—making a hay cone in shape. Let hay stay there without molesting till wanted in barn—whether it be a week, a month, or 3 months. The frame is rigid—storms will not blow it down. While other and sun drien hays are tasteless yellow and faded out, this shadow-cured Symms hay will be green in color, succulent and juicy and sweet and nutritious.

Each frame should last a decade or more. Price, 100, 75c. each; 50 at 80c.; less than 50 at 85c. each.

THE PATENT—Geo. Symms, Jr., inventor. Papers in N. L. Willet Seed Co.'s hands.

A WARNING—This patent issued by U. S. Patent Office to Geo. Symmes, Jr., and Mattie M. McClusky, No. 712978, Nov. 4, 1902, time to run being 17 years. N. L. Willet Seed Co. Augusta, Ga., in 1906, bought for a long term of years of Patentees, under a royalty, the sole right to manufacture Symms' Hay Curing Frames. They will prosecute for fullest damages all persons making for private or other use these frames or infringing on the principle as contained in them.

SAVES HAY IN ALL WEATHERS.

SAVES HAY GREEN IN COLOR AND SUCCULENT AND FETCHES HIGHER PRICE.

How in the Name of Common Sense

can you expect to be cured if you allow a dealer to persuade you to take a substitute or imitation, when you ask for Simmons Liver Regulator?

Unscrupulous dealers who know the excellence and medicinal value of Simmons Liver Regulator may try to sell you cheap imitations or substitutes, which are put on the market for profit only. When you ask for Simmons Liver Regulator and the dealer tries to sell you some cheap imitation as "THE SAME" or "JUST AS GOOD," stand on your rights and demand Simmons Liver Regulator, and see that you get it.

As you value your health, beware of substitutes and imitations.

Read below the experience of a few who were induced to take substitutes when they asked for Simmons Liver Regulator:

"I send you a package of counterfeit Simmons Liver Regulator. It is called a trial package and they said it would cost me nothing—it nearly cost me my life."—John Griffin, Cassville, Ark.

"I have always used Simmons Liver Regulator and found it did what is claimed for it. The last bottle and two packages did me no good. I see that they are not put up by J. H. Zeilin & Co. and are not genuine. Send me some from honest hands (with Red Z and Zeilin & Co.'s signature on the wrapper)." Benj. T. Rich, Fernandina, Fla.

"I have taken Simmons Liver Regulator and from experience can speak of it in the highest terms. There is a deleterious article sold here for the genuine Simmons Liver Regulator."—P. B. Cusack, Brinkley, Ark.

THE GENUINE SIMMONS LIVER REGULATOR IS PUT UP IN SEALED PACKAGES AND IS

Guaranteed under the Food and Drugs Act, June 30, 1906.

Serial No. 496.

On The front of each package is the Red Z, on the side
the Seal and signature of

**J. H. ZEILIN & CO.,
IN RED.**

Do not be Deceived by any Substitutes or Imitations.

GOULD'S "POMONA" SPRAY PUMP



Fig 1100

THE BEST BARREL SPRAY PUMP ON THE MARKET

Strong, durable, powerful. Working parts are bronze. No leather valves, Plunger outside packed. An agitator that "agitates." Made for side or end of barrel. State which you desire. New barrel plates allow withdrawal from barrel without disconnecting agitator. Mounted in barrel at \$1.75 extra net.

	Plunger		Double Discharge	Price
	Dia	Stroke		
Pump only with Agit	2½ in.	3, 4 or 5 in. adjustable	½ in. Hose ¾ in. Pipe	\$15.00
Outfit D. Double Lead	Fig. 1100, spray pump with two leads 15 ft. each, ½ in. discharge hose with "Mystry" (or "seneca") Spray Nozzle.			\$22.00

Fig 1129



Gould's Portable Brass Buckets Pumps

Arranged with hose and Spray Nozzle and adjustable foot-hold. Brass cylinder, plunger and rod. Particularly adapted for washing windows and wagons, spraying and watering conservatories, gardens, etc. and whitewashing hen houses, stables, fences etc.

With 3 ft. ⅜ in discharge hose and spray Nozzle.

\$6.00.

THE GOULDS MFG. CO.

Pumps for every service
Seneca Falls, N. Y.

For Sale by N. L. Willet Seed Co. Augusta, Ga.



Taxo

Acts like a parachute—it "lets you down easily." It is a pure, harmless, vegetable liver medicine; exactly what nature demands. Sold by all druggists at

35c Per Bottle.

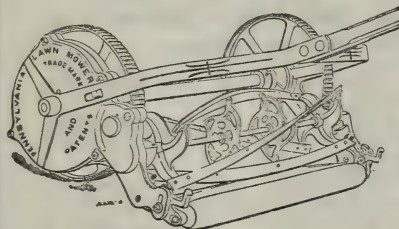
Takes the Place of Calomel

For Sale by AUGUSTA, DRUG. CO., Augusta, Ga.

PENNSYLVANIA Lawn Mowers

The World's Standard

PRICES—THESE PRICES ARE ALL F. O. B. AUGUSTA, GA.



These machines have stood the test for more than 30 years, and are everywhere acknowledged to be superior to any Lawn Mowers in the World.

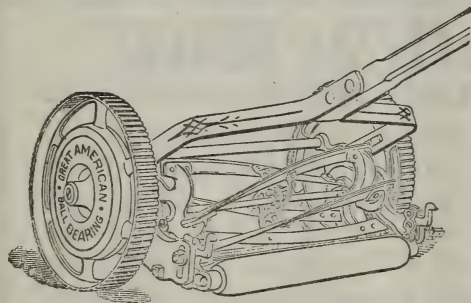
The blades are crucible tool steel, hardened and tempered in oil, and every part is fitted perfectly in the machine.

SIZES.

PENNSYLVANIA PLAIN BEARING, 4
Blades, 8-inch Wheels, 14-inch, \$9.50;
16-inch, \$10.50; 18-inch, \$11.50.

PENNSYLVANIA PLAIN BEARING, 4
Blades, 10½-inch Wheels, 15-inch,
\$13.00; 17-inch, \$14.50; 19-inch, \$16.00;
21-inch, \$17.50.

Great American Ball-Bearing



Imitated by nearly every Lawn Mower Factory in the country, but quality and graceful appearance never approached by any other maker. Five crucible steel cylinder blades, oil tempered and hardened, and self sharpening raised edge lower knife are essential features of this machine, also the dust proof high grade ball bearings.

SIZES.—10½-inch Wheel, 15-inch,
\$10.00; 17-inch \$11.00; 19-inch
\$12.00; 21-inch \$13.00.

Electra Lawn Mowers

PENNSYLVANIA QUALITY.—Self sharpener; 8-inch weels; 3 blades. 12-inch, \$3.50; 14-inch, \$4.00; 16-inch, \$4.50; 18-inch, \$5.00.

Augusta Lawn Mowers

12-inch, \$2.75; 14-inch, \$3.25; 16-inch, \$3.75; 18-inch, \$4.25.

We can supply our trade with the full Pennsylvania Line of Quality Lawn Mowers, including Pony Mowers, 25-inch cut, and Horse Mowers 30 and 38-inch cut, with either 6 or 4 knife cylinders. Also Hand Lawn Rollers, 150 to 650 pounds.

N. L. WILLET SEED CO.


AUGUSTA, GA.

SEE THAT THE FISH TRADE MARK IS ON THE WRAPPER. TAKE NO SUBSTITUTE.

Don't
Wait until to-morrow.
Go to your Druggist
To-day
And get
Bottle
of

OZOMULSION
TRADE MARK

THE FOOD
THAT
DOES GOOD



Two Sizes—50c. and One Dollar.
Sold by Druggists Everywhere.
OZOMULSION LABORATORIES
548 Pearl St., New York.

OZOMULSION
The Cod Liver Oil Emulsion "Par Excellence"

GUARANTEED under the Food and Drugs
Act, June 30, 1906, Serial No. 332

PHYSICIANS RECOMMEND IT

FOR Weak Lungs, Coughs, Colds,
Grippe.

FOR Anemia, Malaria, Pneumo-
nia, Catarrh.

FOR All Pulmonary Complaints
and Wasting Diseases.

FOR Pale, Sickly Children and
Nursing Mothers.

The Properties of its Ingredients
are:
COD LIVER OIL — Blood-mak-
ing, Tissue-building, Nourishing, Sus-
taining.
GUAIACOL — Antiseptic, Germ-
destroying, Catarrh-curing.
GLYCERINE — Soothing, Heal-
ing, Softening.
LIME AND SODA — Bone-build-
ing, Teeth-growing.

TYNER'S DYSPEPSIA REMEDY

CURES

Dyspepsia in any form, gas, belching, bitter taste, bad breath, dizziness, sour stomach, heart flutter, nervousness, specks or haze before the eyes, vomity feeling, pains in stomach, side or back, and all other symptoms of Indigestion or Dyspepsia. **Tyner's Dyspepsia Remedy** strengthens weak stomachs, stops colic and headache in 5 minutes. Heals canker sores, cures Catarrhal Dyspepsia with Hawking, Spitting, Coughing, also Kidney and Liver Trouble, all of which arise from a weak stomach. **Tyner's Dyspepsia Remedy** composed of pure ingredients; no poisonous drugs used. Safe cure and the best Remedy for all diseases arising from stomach troubles. For sale at all Drug Stores. Price 50c. At Soda Fountains, 5c. dose. If your Druggist does not keep it, order direct. We prepay all express charges.

TYNER DYSPEPSIA REMEDY CO., Atlanta, Ga.

SLOAN'S LINIMENT

For Rheumatism,
Neuralgia, Sciatica.

PRICE: 25c., 50c. and \$1.00

FOR HORSES.

Sloan's Liniment will kill
a Sprain, Curb or Splint.



PREPARED ONLY BY
DR. EARL S. SLOAN,
615 Albany St., BOSTON, MASS.

For Sale by AUGUSTA DRUG CO., Augusta, Ga.

THE THACHER MEDICINE COMPANY'S LINE OF FAMILY REMEDIES

Fully Guaranteed under the National Pure Food and Drug Act of June 30, 1906.
SERIAL No. 905

Dr. Thacher's Liver and Blood Syrup is the Best Tonic.

Pure food properly digested and quickly thrown off, gives the body strength and life, but when any of the organs become torpid and delay the work of digestion, the undigested matter becomes poison that causes disease and death.

A weak stomach is dyspepsia.

A torpid liver is biliousness.

Stagnant bowels is constipation.

Weak kidneys become Bright's disease and diabetes.

Dr. Thacher's Liver and Blood Syrup clears the system of collected poison by acting directly on the excretory organs.

By regulating the torpid liver, it frees congestion and constipation in the entire digestive canal, allowing the poison to escape and inducing the vital organs to perform the proper functions of health.

Dr. Thacher's Liver and Blood Syrup cures every time, because regular liver action is a sure key to health.

The Formula of Dr. Thacher's Liver and Blood Syrup:

Mandrake (May Apple), Yellow Dock, Dandelion, Hydrangea (Seven Barks), Senna, Sarsaparilla, Gentian, Iodide of Potassium, Buchu, Juniper Berries.

All dealers sell 50c and \$1.00 bottles. Send for a sample FREE to

THACHER MEDICINE CO.,
Chattanooga, Tenn.

Nosena
TRADE MARK

is a soothing, healing balm containing no drugs having a narcotic effect. It

RELIEVES

quickly and soothes the congested membranes and thoroughly heals and cleanses. Valuable not only for

CATARRH

but relieves colds, throat troubles, hay fever, "stopped-up" nose, etc.

We Guarantee Satisfaction.

Buy a 50 cent tube of NOSENA from

YOUR DRUGGIST

and get your money back if not satisfied. Sample tube and Booklet by mail 10c.

BROWN MFG CO.,
St. Louis, Mo. Greeneville, Tenn.

\$1.00 FOR 5 MINUTES.

In order to introduce and advertise **The Rydale Line of Remedies**, which are made from the formulas of some of the most successful medical experts in the United States, we will send, postage prepaid, 1 package each of the following 7 useful household articles to any one sending us 60 cents in stamps together with the name of their dealer who sells medicines. Five minutes of your time saves \$1.00.

Guaranteed Under Pure Food and Drug Law.

CREMOLA. A large box of Medicated Toilet Salve, actual value... 25c.
 MENZIE'S MEDICATED TALCUM POWDER, actual value..... 25c.
 TA-RE-NA TABLETS, For Colds and LaGrippe, actual value..... 25c.
 CAMPHORIA HEADACHE TABLETS, 12 Doses, actual value.... 25c.
 CHESLEIGH'S LITTLE LAXATIVE PILLS, 40 Pills, actual value. 25c.
 CHESLEIGH'S CATHARTIC PILLS, 25 Pills, actual value..... 25c.
 CORNICIDE, Sure Cure for Corns and Bunions, actual value..... 10c.

AGENTS WANTED.

TOTAL, \$1.60

THE RYDALE REMEDY CO., Newport News, Va.

BORACINE

Is not Talcum but is soluble. Highly Perfumed. The best **FACE POWDER** known; and for 40 years has been the best and most perfect cure in America for **Prickley Heat**—babies or grown-ups. Do not use a Talcum powder which is ground rock, insoluble, clogs skin pores, prevents exhalation and is highly dangerous. Boracine price postpaid 25c per box (in tin). Address N. L. Willet Seed Co., Augusta, Ga.

D. MAURER & SON CO.

100 PER CENT PROFIT

That is What it will Pay you to Push

**MAURER'S ROACH
EXTERMINATOR RAT and**

Because Is Profitable, Causes no Loss
Is Clean and Neatly Put Up.
IT Is Infallible, Never Disappoints
Is Staple, Never Spoils

Retails at 25 cents. Prices not cut.
Write for Advertising Matter and Prices.

Manufactured only by

D. MAURER & SON CO.

331 N. Eighth Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

Trade Supplied by
AUGUSTA DRUG CO.



**Mrs. Bush's
Specific**

For
BURNS
and
SCALDS
and
SPASMODIC
CROUP

No family
should be
without it.
25c. and 50c

For sale by
AUGUSTA
DRUG CO.
Augusta, Ga.

Manufactured by Mrs. W. W. BUSH,
Winder, Ga.

THE STANDARD FOR 25 YEARS.

**EAST-INDIAN
CORN PAINT**

AT ALL RETAIL STORES 25c.

AT ALL WHOLESALE STORES \$1.75
DOZEN.

SPECIAL INDUCEMENT TO BUYERS
OF 6 DOZEN.

WRITE

THE ABBOT CO.

P. O. BOX 441.

SAVANNAH, GA.

DR. SALTER'S Eye Lotion

For Sore and Inflamed Eyes has no Equal.

It will cure any case of SORE EYES in a very short time, 24 to 48 hours. It does not pain the eyes when applied, therefore it is the best EYE LOTION made for children. For granulated lids, weakness of the eyes, redness of the eyes it has no equal.

ASK FOR SALTER'S EYE LOTION.

And accept no other, for there are none "just as good." All Dealers sell it.

25 CENTS PER BOTTLE.

Manufactured at the REFORM DISPENSARY, 68 S. Broad St., Atlanta, Ga.

GUILD'S GREEN MOUNTAIN ASTHMA CURE

This unrivaled remedy is the result of many years' study and experience in the special treatment of diseases of the Lungs and Throat, by Dr. J. H. Guild, graduate of New York Medical College, and New York Chemical Laboratory; a practitioner in Bellevue and New York Charity Hospitals, and a physician of recognized ability and distinguished eminence. This article has been the standard remedy for Asthma for a quarter of a century. It has found its way on its own merits to every civilized country on the globe. The growing demand, its great popularity and general use, stamps it as absolutely the most successful and satisfactory remedy that has ever been placed on the market. No other preparation has met with such great and uniform success as a permanent cure of Acute or Chronic Asthma, especially Spasmodic Asthma, Hay Asthma, etc. Absolutely harmless; can be used by the most delicate with perfect safety, whether young or old, and never fails to give immediate relief and perfect satisfaction. Thousands of testimonials from all over the world reciting the most marvellous cures. This remedy is handled by all leading wholesale drug houses.

"WE ARE PUSHING IT AS THE BEST. THE MOST SATISFACTORY AND RELIABLE OF ANY."—THE AUGUSTA DRUG CO.

COUGHS, SORE THROAT, CATARRH,
ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS and LUNG
TROUBLES are speedily and effect-
ively relieved by

BROWN'S Bronchial Troches

Known throughout the world
for over fifty years as a reliable
cough remedy, free from opjates
or anything harmful.

Sold everywhere by druggists and
dealers in medicines. Price 25 cents, 50
cents and \$1.00 per box.



**John I. Brown &
Son,**
Proprietors, Boston, Mass.

COOL SMOKE—EASILY CLEANED.

THE WELLINGTON PIPE (W. D. C.)
offers two important advantages: The
well of the bowl collects the saliva and
thereby leaves the tobacco dry to the last.
The peculiar shaped mouth-piece permits
the tongue to rest easily underneath the
curve, and the upward boring of the
draught hole compels the smoke to pass
over the tongue, and thereby does not ir-
ritate any part of the smoker's mouth,
which drawback is usually experienced in
an ordinary pipe. The Wellington pipe
smokes cool and pleasant, because of the
above mentioned advantages. The pipes
are made by the most skilled workmen,
the wood is of the best selected briar
root and the mouth-piece is of the finest
quality solid vulcanite.

AUGUSTA DRUG CO., Augusta, Ga.,
Headquarters for W. D. C. Pipes.

FREE -- Pamphlets -- FREE

Get these of N. L. Willet Seed Co., Au-
gusta, Ga.:

Gardiner's Augusta Vetch Culture.

Willet's Complete Book of Poultry Sup-
plies.

"Gould's Sprays" Book.

Thomsen Spraying Chemicals, Formulae
and Preparation.

Cypher's Incubator and Poultry Supply
Book.

Bulletin 147, Winter Forage Crops for
the South.

Willet's Weekly Price Current. (Printed
every week.)

SOME FARM NECESSITIES AT

N. L. WILLET SEED CO.

REX BRAND COTTON MARKING AND
BRANDING INK—Indelible, Black,
Green, Blue, Violet, Crimson. Pack
age for 50 gallons of Ink, \$2.50; 10 gal-
lons, 75c All colors same price.

Symms' Hay Curing Frames, 1 to 50 at
85c. each; 50 at 80c.; 100 at 75c. each.

Dixie Pea Huller.....\$25.00

Black Hawk Grist Mill..... 3.00

Black Hawk Corn Shellers..... 2.00

Chatham Fan Mill Separator and
Cleaner 44.00

Christen Seed Sower..... 1.00

Stempel Fire Extinguisher..... 15.00

BACON GARDEN SEED DRILLS AND
CULTIVATORS.

No. 1, Drill only.....\$ 6.50

No. 7, Combination Drill and Culti-
vator, 5 teeth, 2 hoes, 2 plows.... 9.00

No. 3, Single Wheel Cultivator, 5
teeth, 2 hoes, 2 plows..... 4.50

No. 4, Combination single and
Double Wheel Cultivator, same as
the cultivator part of No. 7 drill,
5 teeth, 2 hoes, 2 plows..... 5.25

No. 6, Expansion Arch Cultivator,
6 teeth, 2 hoes, 2 plows.... 6.50

BURNISHINE

For 20 Years the Standard
METAL POLISH



Gives a quick, lasting
lustre on all metals.

For sale at all leading
stores.

The touch that
brightens

"The Shine That
Lasts"

NOW MADE

Non-explosive, non-
inflammable.

No naphthas or com-
bustible substances
used.

PAUL N. FRIEDLAENDER,

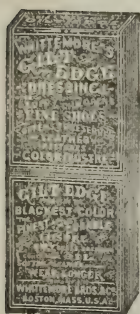
9 Peck Slip, N. Y. C.

Augusta Drug Co., Agents, Augusta, Ga.

...WHITTEMORE'S POLISHES...

THE WORLD'S STANDARD. ONCE USED, ALWAYS USED. THE OLDEST AND LARGEST MANUFACTURERS OF SHOE POLISH IN THE WORLD.

"GILT EDGE"



The only black dressing for ladies' and children's shoes that positively contains oil. Softens and preserves. Imparts a beautiful black lustre. Largest quantity. Finest quality. Its use saves time, labor and brushes, as it

Shines Without Brushing.

Always Ready to Use.

Price25c.
Price per doz.....\$2.00

"FRENCH GLOSS"



For Ladies' and Children's Shoes.

Warranted superior to the best ten-cent black dressing in the market (and put up handsomely) with handsome three-colored lithographed cartons and wood caps over corks.

Shines Without Brushing.

Price10c

Dirty Canvas Shoes



Made perfectly clean and white by using Whittemore's "Quick White" Compound. In liquid form, so can be quickly and easily applied. No white dust. No rubbing off. Will not injure the fabric. Warranted as represented, or you can hold it subject to our orders. For 1907 a sponge in every bottle, so always ready for use.

Large size25c.

Small size10c.



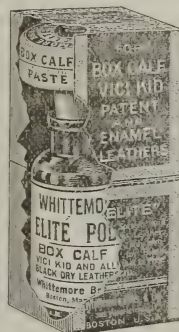
For All Kinds of Black Shoes.

Oils, Blacks, Polishes, Softens and Preserves. Contains no turpentine or acids. Never dries up. Boxes hold about double any of the Ola's.

Price10c.

Excellent for OLD Rubbers.

"Elite" Combination

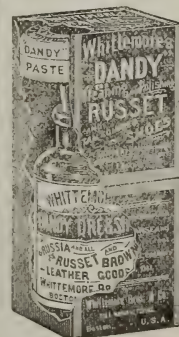


The only first-class article for ladies' and gents' "Box Calf," "Vici Kid" and all black shoes. The only Polish endorsed by the manufacturers of "Box Calf" leather. Contains oil and positively nourishes and preserves leather and makes it wear longer. Blacks and polishes.

Large 25c

Baby Elite, Combination, 10c. size.

"Dandy" Russet Combination



For cleaning and polishing all kinds of russet, tan or yellow colored boots and shoes.

Large size.....25c.

Star Russet Combination, 10 cent size.

Russet Pastes "Dandy," Large size 10c.

Red Box. Medium, 5 cents.

Ox Blood and Brown, same size and prices.

WHITTEMORE'S POLISHES WERE AWARDED THE HIGHEST PRIZE AT ST. LOUIS.

5c-LUDEN'S MENTHOL-5c. COUGH DROPS

"GIVE INSTANT RELIEF."

Opens the Head, clears the throat.
Sales nearly 5,000,000 pks. annually. Ask
your druggist or confectioner for them.
Better than medicine. Made by

W. H. LUDEN,
Reading, Pa.

Gowan's Pneumonia Cure

An external treatment for Pneumonia,
Coughs, Colds, Croup, Soreness and Con-
gestion in throat and chest. For all in-
flammation and inflammatory troubles.
Write for particulars. Gowan Medical
Company, Durham, N. C.

For Sale by
AUGUSTA DRUG COMPANY,
Augusta, Ga.

The River Swamp Chill Cure.



CERTAIN CURE FOR ALL FORMS OF
**CHILLS, MALARIAL TROU-
BLES AND GRIPPE.**

50 CENTS AND \$1.00 BOTTLES.

THE RIVER SWAMP CHILL AND
FEVER CURE

With cut of Alligator on Every Bottle.

L. A. GARDELLE,
DRUGGIST.

Proprietor and Manufacturer

Augusta - - - Georgia.

Sold Wholesale by the Augusta Drug Co.

MERIT MAKES DEMAND.

1,728,000 BOTTLES

**CHAMBERLAIN'S
COUGH REMEDY**

SOLD IN 1906.

It cures Coughs and Colds; that's why
it sells. The people have proved its
merit by over 30 years' use.

FOR SALE EVERYWHERE.

Price, 25c. and 50c.

FOR WOMEN.

G. F. P.

(Gerstle's Female Panacea) Guaranteed
to give Satisfaction. Read our
Guarantee.

Go to your dealer and buy a bottle of
G. F. P., use it as directed, and after
using the bottle, if you can honestly say
you have not been benefitted, the dealer
will refund the price you paid him for it.

GERSTLE MEDICINE CO.,
Chattanooga, Tenn.

CURES THE OLD SORES THAT OTHER CURES WONT CURE.

YOUR DRUGGIST WILL REFUND
MONEY IF

DR. PORTER'S

ANTISEPTIC HEALING OIL

FAILS TO CURE ANY OLD
**CHRONIC SORES, SCROFU-
LOUS SORES,
SCALD HEAD OR
GRANULATED EYELIDS.**

PRICE 25c.

FOSTER'S White Camphor Liniment

12 Ounces - - 25 Cents

Is sold and guaranteed by
all dealers

ACCEPT NO SUBSTITUTE

The largest bottle of good
Liniment in the world for 25c.

Made by

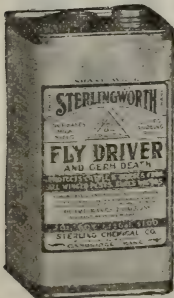
KEYSTONE DRUG CO.

South Boston,

Virginia

For sale by AUGUSTA DRUG CO., Augusta, Ga.

TRADE **STERLINGWORTH** NAME FLY DRIVER AND GERM DEATH



**FLY KILLER AT
25 CENTS A
GALLON.**

Sterlingworth Fly Driver and Germ Death completely protects cattle and horses from all winged pests. It is non-poisonous, harmless, easily applied and lasts longer than any other Fly Driver sold for three times its price. It does not burn or gum the animal's coat or contaminate milk, and is equally good for horses as for cattle.

Protects mostly by evaporation. The fumes from it do the work. The flies are driven before coming in contact with the animal.

It may be applied with either a spray or with whitewash brush, sponge or rag.

Try a can and you will say that it is the best Fly Driver you have ever used.

Prices: One quart can makes two gallons Fly Driver, 60 cents; two quart can makes four gallons, \$1.00.

STERLING CHEMICAL CO.,
Cambridge, Mass.

For Sale by N. L. WILLET SEED CO.

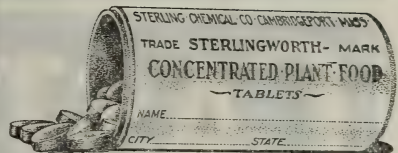


Cures Constipation, Diarrhoea, Convulsions, Colic, Sour Stomach, etc. It Destroys Worms, Alays Feverishness and Colds. It Aids Digestion. It Makes TEETHING Easy, Promotes Cheerfulness and Produces Natural Sleep.

25c. and 50c. bottles all dealers.

Manufactured by

BABY EASE CO., Atlanta, Ga.



TRADE **STERLINGWORTH** NAME PLANT FOOD TABLETS

Contain Nitrogen, Ammonia, Phosphoric Acid and Potash. New scientific odorless, concentrated fertilizer for potted plants, and vegetables.

Take the place of liquid manure. Use by dissolving in water. It starts the plants AT ONCE into healthy and vigorous growth, and makes them grow and bloom luxuriantly. Drives troublesome insects and worms from the soil. Odorless, non-poisonous, without injury. Clean and easy to handle.

Try **STERLINGWORTH PLANT FOOD TABLETS** and see how quickly your sickly plants are benefitted.

Trial size box, sufficient for 10 house plants for 3 months, 10 cents, postpaid. Regular size box, sufficient for 35 plants for 3 months, 25 cents, postpaid.

STERLING CHEMICAL CO.,
Cambridge, Mass.

For Sale by N. L. WILLET SEED CO.

BLOOD AND SKIN DISEASES

Cured by B. B. B., BOTANIC BLOOD BALM, When all Else Fails. Ulcers, Eating Sores, Scrofula, Itching Skin, Scabs, and Scales of Eczema, Aches and Pains in bones, back or joints, Syphilitic Blood Poison, Rotten Gums and Chronic Rheumatism, and all obstinate, deep-seated Blood Troubles, are quickly cured by taking a few large bottles of Botanic Blood Balm (B. B. B.) We challenge the world for a case of Blood Disease that Botanic Blood Balm will not cure. The cures are permanent and not a patching up. Is your blood thin? Skin pale? All run down? As tired in the morning as when you went to bed? Pimples? Boils? Swollen glands or joints? Catarrh? Putrid breath? Eruptions? Sores in the mouth or throat? If so, your blood is bad. Blood Balm will make the Blood Pure and Rich, Heal every sore, Stop the Aches and Pains. Build up the broken-down body and invigorate the old and weak. Botanic Blood Balm, the only perfect Blood Purifier made. Sold at Drug Stores, \$1.00 per large bottle, including complete directions. Trial treatment free by addressing BLOOD BALM CO., Atlanta, Ga. Don't hesitate, but write at once describing trouble, and free personal medical advice is given. Blood Balm (B. B. B.) Cures when all else fails. Thoroughly tested for 30 years. Over 3,000 voluntary testimonials of cures by using B. B. B.

TAYLOR'S CHEROKEE REMEDY OF SWEET GUM AND MULLEIN

Composed of the Mullen stalk of old fields, which contains a mucilaginous healing and flesh producing principle, and the Sweet Gum of the Southern swamps, possessing a stimulating expectorant which loosens the phlegm and cuts the false membrane that forms in the throat and bronchial tubes.

These two simple remedies, combined after the Cherokee recipe, presents in this form the finest known remedy for Colds, Coughs, Croup, Whooping Coughs, Consumption and Throat troubles.

HALTIWANGER-TAYLOR DRUG COMPANY, ATLANTA, GA.

At all Druggists—25c., 50c., \$1.00 a Bottle. Send for book of Wonderful Cures.

DR. BIGGER'S HUCKLEBERRY CORDIAL.

The Great Southern Remedy for Diarrhoea, Dysentery, Children Teething, and all Bowel and Stomach Troubles.

For Sale by all druggists at 25 and 50 cents per bottle.

CASTORIA

for Infants and Children.

The Kind You Have Always Bought has borne the signature of Chas. H. Fletcher, and has been made under his personal supervision for over 30 years. Allow no one to deceive you in this. Counterfeits, Imitations and "Just-as-good" are but Experiments, and endanger the health of Children—Experience against Experiment.

The Kind You Have Always Bought
Bears the Signature of

Chas. H. Fletcher.

In Use For Over 30 Years.

Fruit and Ornamental TREES

Evergreens, Shade Trees, Flowering Shrubs, Roses, Camellias, and Palms, in great variety.

**SPECIAL DEPARTMENT FOR
LANDSCAPE GARDENING.**

Half a Century in the business is a guarantee of the High Quality of our products.

Shipments safely made to all parts of the world. Catalog free.
460 acres in Nurseries.

P. J. Berckmans Co.

(Incorporated.)

FRUITLAND NURSERIES, Augusta, Ga.

Established 1856.

"INDRUROID" THE BEST ROOFING.

Not affected by gases or vapors.

Strong and tough.

Absolutely water proof.

Climatic changes do not affect it.

Practically fire proof. Any workman can put it on.

Will not shrink or crack.

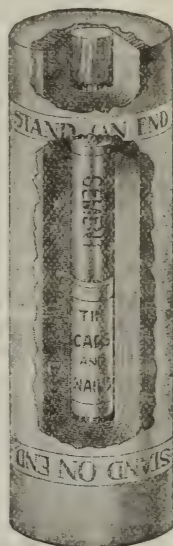
1-ply, per sq. complete\$2.25

2-ply, per sq. complete\$3.25

3-ply, per sq. complete\$4.00

Put up two squares to roll, 216 square feet.

The cement necessary for seams, the caps and nails, are packed in core of each roll, which are all free.



H. F. WATSON CO.,

Erie, Penn., Mfrs.

N. L. WILLET SEED CO.,

Augusta, Ga., Agents.

THERE IS ONLY ONE GENUINE

Syrup of Figs and Elixir of Senna

THE GENUINE IS MANUFACTURED BY THE CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP CO.

THE FULL NAME OF THE COMPANY, CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP CO., IS PRINTED ON THE FRONT OF EVERY PACKAGE OF THE GENUINE.

THE GENUINE—SYRUP OF FIG AND ELIXIR OF SENNA, IS FOR SALE, IN ORIGINAL PACKAGES ONLY, BY RELIABLE DRUGGISTS EVERYWHERE.

Knowing the above will enable one to avoid the fraudulent imitations made by piratical concerns and sometimes offered by unreliable dealers, the imitations are known to act injuriously and should therefore be declined.

Buy the genuine always if you wish to get its beneficial effects.

It cleanses the system gently yet effectually, dispels colds and headaches when bilious or constipated, prevents fevers, and acts best on the kidneys, liver stomach and bowels, when a laxative remedy is needed by men, women and children. Many millions know of its beneficial effects from actual use and of their own personal knowledge. It is the laxative remedy of the well-informed.

Always buy the genuine Syrup of Figs and Elixir of Senna, Manufactured by the

CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP CO.

Incorporated

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

U. S. A.

LONDON, ENGLAND.

Price, 50 cents per bottle.

LOUISVILLE, KY.

NEW YORK, N. Y.

Nature's Matchless Remedy,
Acid Iron Mineral
WILL CURE YOU.

This wonderful remedy is obtained from a most remarkable mineral deposit found deep down in the earth and is supposed to be the sediment of a once powerful mineral spring. The curative powers of Acid Iron Mineral equal and often surpasses the claims of many famous mineral springs. This wonderful natural remedy comes right to your door.

**ACID IRON MINERAL IS
 AN UNFAILING CURE**

for all forms of indigestion and other stomach troubles, bowel, kidney and bladder disorders. Containing strong mineral properties, is a relief for all external and internal inflammation, for Cuts, Burns, Old Sores, Bruises and many other ills of the body.

So great is our confidence in Acid Iron Mineral that we guarantee to refund your money if it fails to benefit you if used according to directions.

Don't wait—don't continue to drag through life suffering pain. Go to your druggist or general store NOW and get a bottle of Acid Iron Mineral. If they can't supply you send us \$1.00 for two 50c. bottles.

ACID IRON MINERAL CO.,
 RICHMOND, VA.

A TEASPOONFUL OF

**FRED
 BROWN'S
 GINGER**

WITH A LITTLE WARM WATER,
 WILL RELIEVE CRAMP COLIC AND
 TROUBLES CAUSED BY CHANGE OF
 WATER. GOOD AT ALL SEASONS.
 THE MIXTURE CAN BE SWEETENED
 TO THE TASTE.

Prepared only by
FREDERICK BROWN COMPANY,
 Philadelphia, Pa.

GARDENING

Conducted by Practical Gardeners.

Issued twice a month. Price \$2.00 per
 year. Send subscriptions to us with
 your order.

THE BEST PAPER FOR AMATEUR
 AND PROFESSIONAL GARDENERS.

N. L. WILLET SEED CO.,
 Augusta, Ga.

THERE IS NOTHING SO SOOTHING AS
 A MOTHER'S KISS
 EXCEPT

**MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING
 SYRUP.**

Millions of mothers will tell you
 It soothes the child. It softens the gums.
 It allays all pain. It cures wind colic.
 It is the best remedy for Diarrhoea. It is
 absolutely harmless and for sixty years
 has proved the best remedy for Children
 Teething. Be sure you ask for

Mrs. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP
 and take no other.

Guaranteed under the Food and Drug
 Act, June 30th, 1906. Serial Number
 1098.

Anchor to This:

KILLS

The Germ or Microbe, which cause and
 produce your disease.

WHAT?

GUARDIAN ANGEL REMEDY.

All Druggists, 50c. and \$1.

**GUARDIAN ANGEL REMEDY
 COMPANY,**
 BALTIMORE, MD.

Write for booklet.

**Harris
 Lithia
 Water**

IS NOT A CURE-ALL, BUT IT
 HAS A PRONOUNCED AND
 SPECIFIC VALUE IN THE
 TREATMENT OF KIDNEY,
 BLADDER AND LIVER
 TROUBLES.

FOR FREE LITERATURE,
 TESTIMONIALS, ETC., AD-
 DRESS

**Harris Lithia
 Springs Company**

HARRIS SPRINGS, S. C.

Mother's Best Friend

Hubert's Colic Drops

It cures babies and children (and grown people, as well) of colic and all kindred stomach affections.

Better Than a Doctor

It keeps the baby quiet—it makes babies sleep well and keeps children fat and healthy. Sold by all druggists.

AUGUSTA DRUG CO.,

Jobbers,

Augusta, Georgia

STRAIGHTEN YOUR HAIR

Take the Curls out of it, Make it Soft and Glossy by Using

CARPENTER'S OX MARROW POMADE

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.

Use a little once a week—that is all that is necessary. Soft, silky hair and a healthy scalp are the results. Makes the hair grow, too.

PRICE 25 CENTS.

Buy it of your druggist, or send us the price in stamps. Address,

CARPENTER & CO.

LOUISVILLE, KY.

Trade supplied by **AUGUSTA DRUG CO.,**
AUGUSTA, GA.

P. P. P.

(Prickly Ash, Poke Root and Potassium)

THE GREATEST BLOOD PURIFIER IN
THE WORLD, AND LIPPMAN'S
LIVER PILLS.

F. V. LIPPMAN,

SAVANNAH, GA.

DODGE'S C. C. C. C.

Certain Chicken Cholera Compound

The only Specific for Chicken Cholera and cholera in all domestic fowls yet discovered. It will arrest the disease in 15 minutes. One package sufficient for 50 adult fowls as a preventative, or for 25 sick ones.

DODGE REMEDY CO.

LA PORTE CITY IOWA,

References given on application.
Sold by all Wholesale and Retail Drug-
gists.

Price 25 cts. per package; sent by mail
30 cents.

TAKE YOUR CHOICE.

Just take your choice. An attack of Fever, with Quinine as the treatment means a week or ten days lost from business.

It means ten days of unhappiness for you and ten days of hard work and anxiety for those who love you. If you are a poor man, your time is worth much to your family. The rich man might better afford to suffer a loss of \$100.00 a day, as a result from enforced absence from business, than the poor man can lose the value of his labor. Johnson's Tonic has two cardinal points that should immediately commend it to every thinking man in this country.

First of all, it is harmless. Absolutely harmless. Harmless under all circumstances.

Second, it is quick; it acts at once. In 30 minutes after its administration it enters the blood and begins to undo the mischief caused by Malaria. It is the one great medicine that never disappoints. Now take your choice. Lie in bed for days, or maybe weeks, and poison your digestion with quinine, and arise finally with all the life and vim taken out of you, or use Johnson's Tonic and be restored at once to perfect health. No loss of vital force. No loss of flesh. No waste of precious time. Take your choice.

**JOHNSON CHILL AND FEVER TONIC
COMPANY,**
Savannah, Ga.



Pitts' Carminative



RELIEVES AND CURES SICK BABIES

Pitts' Carminative protects babies and children from the following disorders common to children:

**Colic, Worms, Dysentery, Diarrhoea,
Bowel Pains, Sour Stomach, Stomach
Pains, Cholera Morbus, Teething
Troubles, Summer Complaints**

I give our baby Pitts' Carminative at the first sign of any stomach or bowel trouble, and it relieves the disorder at once. I have found it especially valuable in teething troubles and I heartily endorse it as a safe, effective remedy for baby ills for which it is recommended.

125 W. Peachtree St., Atlanta, Ga.

MRS. E. H. CONE.

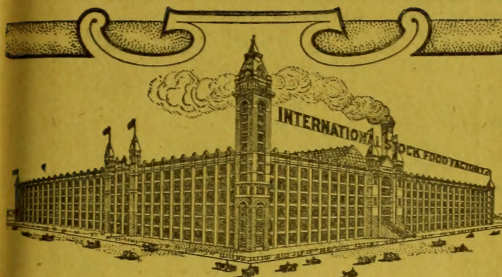
Your mother probably gave you Pitts' Carminative when you were a child—it is one of those old time, tried remedies dating back over fifty years. Dr. W. M. Pitts, Thomson, Ga., a specialist in the diseases of children, gave this prescription in all stomach and bowel disorders of children with wonderful success.

Dr. Pitts later put up the remedy and called it Pitts' Carminative. The remarkable success of Pitts' Carminative in curing the ills of babies and children is the result of Dr. Pitts' wide experience in the treatment of these diseases. As the manufacturers of Pitts' Carminative we repeat what is generally known, that **Pitts' Carminative is absolutely harmless**. This means not only is it free from narcotics or strong, harmful drugs, but is harmless when taken in any size doses. Children do not object to its taste—it is very pleasant. Pitts' Carminative relieves and cures stomach and bowel disorders because it removes the causes, thus working a natural relief. Once it goes into the home it becomes a household necessity. Pitts' Carminative brings help and comfort—health and security—and saves much needless pain, worry and anxiety.

Protect the baby by giving Pitts' Carminative—a specific in baby troubles.

If you have never given Pitts' Carminative ask your neighbor as to its merits and your druggist as to the responsibility of the house back of this remedy.

Your nearest druggist can supply you—or by mail (charges paid) upon receipt of price—25c a bottle, from Lamar & Rankin Drug Co., Atlanta, Ga.



International Stock Food Factory

LARGEST IN THE WORLD.

Covers Over a City Block and Contains Over 18 Acres of Floor Space.

We Also Own a Large Factory at Toronto, Canada.

CASH CAPITAL PAID IN \$2,000,000.

Ask Your Dealer for Anything We Manufacture.

International Stock Food	Dan Patch Stable Disinfectant
International Poultry Food	Dan Patch White Linctant
International Compound Absorbent	International Worm Powder
International Pheno Chloro	International Hoof Ointment
International Distemper Cure	International Sheep Dip
International Foot Remedy	International Cattle Dip
International Colic Cure	International Hog Dip
International Lice Killer	International Harrow Soap
International Gall Cure	International Worm Remedy
Silver Fine Healing Oil	Also the { Jewel Incubator
International Heave Cure	{ Jewel Brooder

Sold by 150,000 Dealers on a Spot Cash Guarantee.

International Stock Food Co.,
MINNEAPOLIS, MINN., U. S. A.

N. L. WILLET SEED COMPANY.



(TRADE MARK REGISTERED NO. 17438.)

FROG POND CHILL & FEVER CURE.

THE ORIGINAL NO CURE NO PAY.

50 Cents a Bottle.

The old reliable, the kind your fathers used to take. The one that never fails to cure. Don't waste time and money experimenting with new cures. But go for the best from the jump. Frog Pond is the ounce of prevention and pound of cure combined. Ask for it—take no substitute. If your merchant does not sell it, write to us; we will send it direct for 50 cents.

J. B. DAVENPORT & CO.

AUGUSTA, GA.,
Wholesale Druggists.

"GOOD BYE, DEAR WIFE, I AM ALMOST GONE."

Col. John H. Wilkinson, an old Confederate veteran of Thomson, Ga., writes:

Thomson, Ga., Oct. 4, 1904.

Dr. C. J. Staake, Aiken Chemical Co.

Dear Sir: For years I have been a great sufferer from palpitation of the heart, short breath spells, kidney and bladder diseases. My legs would swell and get so full of pains I thought they would kill me. My breath would get so short I thought I would smother. Three days before I began taking your Vital Tone Bitters, I had given up to die. I called my wife and said: "Honey, its no use, I am gone, I cannot hold out any longer. The doctors say I cannot be helped, and in my condition I would rather die than live." At his time she heard of Dr. Staake's Original Vital Tone Bitters, and against my will, as I had lost all confidence in medicines of alklinds, she, God bless her, induced me finally to try it. I did so and in three days I saw a great improvement, and now, after two weeks, I feel I am once again in good health; my legs have stopped hurting, swelling all gone, short breath spells all gone. I eat, sleep and enjoy life again. I wouldn't take \$500 in gold for a bottle of it if I couldn't get another one.

JOHN W. WILKINSON.

\$1.00 a Bottle.

If your druggist does not keep it, write us and we will ship it direct to you, and a bottle), and if you are not satisfied, back goes your money. If you don't believe this, write Col. Wilkinson.

Aiken Chemical Co., Aiken, S. C.



Horn of Salvation was unknown five years ago; today it is the popular household remedy in most of the homes of the South; true merit alone could make it so popular.

The people have had it on trial and here are the verdicts rendered. Read them:

W. R. Buxton, Girard, Ga., writes that horn of Salvation sells like wild fire and relieves pain like magic.

L. C. Durham, Dawson, Ga., says: "I had rheumatism so bad that my leg was drawn out of shape. Horn of Salvation cured me in a short time."

R. P. Wheeler & Son, Waketown, Texas, writes: "Send us six dozen by express, C. O. D. We find great demand for it."

Mrs. M. S. Lebey, 910 Anderson street, Savannah, Ga., says: "I think it is the best household remedy I ever used, especially for Indigestion, Fever, Croup and Colds."

J. P. Stegall, Emerson, Ga., says it cured him of Kidney and Bladder Troubles when doctors and mineral waters had failed.

Every bottle guaranteed. For sale by wholesale and retail druggists.

N. L. WILLET SEED CO., Augusta, Ga., Exclusive Agents for
"CYPHER'S INCUBATOR CO.'S 1908 Models"
 INCUBATORS, BROODERS, POULTRY SUPPLIES.

	Price		Price
No. 0 Incubator, 70 eggs, Cyphers	\$14.00	X-Ray Egg Testers	25
No. 1 Incubator, 144 eggs, Cypher's	21.00	Practical Egg testers, complete	1.25
No. 2 Incubator, 244 eggs, Cypher's	30.00	Cypher's Wall Founts, 2 gals.	75
No. 3 Incubator, 390 eggs, Cypher's	36.00	Cypher's Galvanized Iron Drink Founts	20c, 25c, 35c
Boy's Choice Incubator, 50 eggs, Cypher's	7.50	Stone Drink Founts, qt. 20c; 2 qt. 25c; 4 qt. 35c.	
Farm Economy Incubators, 110 eggs, Cypher's	12.00	Davies' Food and Water Founts each	25
A Outdoor Brooder, 75 to 100 Chicks	15.00	Halleck Food and Water Holders	75
Colony Brooder, outdoor self regulator, 100 or more chicks	18.00	Cypher's Grit and Shell Boxes	50
Outdoor Storm King Brooders, 75 to 100 chicks	10.00	Cypher's Dry Food Hoppers	75
Hygienic Indoor Brooders, 50 to 75 chicks	9.00	Cornell Double Dry Food Hoppers	2.20
Cypher's Colony House	9.00	Cornell Single Dry Food Hoppers	1.60
Cypher's New Model Brood Coops	3.75	Wood's Revolving Egg Cabinets, 150 eggs	3.50
Cypher's Chick Shelters, 6 feet	5.00	Wood's Pony Egg Cabinets, 72 eggs	1.00
Cypher's Chick Shelters, 12 ft.	7.50	Shipping Coops, No. 2, 50c; No. 4, 60c; No. 6, 75c.	
Mann's Green Bone Cutter, No. 5 B. M.	10.40	Imperial Egg Boxes, 15 egg size, per dozen	2.25
Mann's Green Bone Cutter, No. 5 B.	8.00	Imperial Egg Boxes, 30 egg size, per dozen	2.75
Mann's Green Bone Cutter, No. 7, new model	12.00	Paper Egg Boxes, 25c per doz.; 90c per 100.	
Mann's Green Bone Cutter semi-powder	16.00	Climax Leg Bands, 1 dozen 15c 2 dozen for 30c; 100 for 75c.	
Mann's Green Clover, No. B.	8.00	Smith Sealed Leg Bands, 1 doz., 30c; 25 for 50c; 60 for \$1.00; 100 for \$1.50.	
Mann's Clover Cutter, No. B. M.	10.00	Double Clinch Leg Band, 1 doz., 15c; 25 for 25c; 50 for 40c; 100 for \$1.50.	
Cypher's Medicine Cases, each	2.00	Open Pigeon Bands, 12 for 15c; 25 for 30c; 50 for 40c; 100 for 65c.	
Pilling Caponizing Sets, each	2.50	China Nest Eggs, 5c each, 1 doz. for 35c.	
Cypher's Killing Knives, each	50	Ovanaphthol Nest Eggs, 10 each 1 dozen 75c.	
Philadelphia Poultry Markers	25	Cornell Trap Nest complete	\$1.75
Cypher's Perfect Poultry Markers	50	Black Hawk Grist Mill	\$3.00
Incubator Thermometers	60	Black Hawk Corn Sheller	\$2.00
Brooder Thermometers	45c to 75c		
Incubator Lamps, No. 0	75		
Nos. 1, 2 and 3	90		
Brooder Stoves, 1908	1.75		
Egg Trays	55c and \$1.00		
Pedigree Egg Trays, \$1.60, \$2.00, \$4.00 and \$4.75.			

LEADING POULTRY GOODS."

BENT'S MILK ALBUMEN No. 2, 10 lbs. for 50c; 50 lbs. for \$2.00; 100 lbs \$3.00. No. 1, 10 lbs. for 95c; 50 lbs. \$3.50; 100 lbs \$5.90.	SUNFLOWER SEED, 3 lbs. for 25c; 50 lbs. at 7c; 100 lbs. at 6c.
OYSTER SHELL, 5 lbs. for 15c; 15 lbs. for 25c; 50 lbs. for 45c; 100 lbs. 75c	PIGEON PEAS, peck, 60c; bushel, \$2.00.
POULTRY BONE, two sizes, 5 lbs. for 25c; 25 lbs. for \$1.00; 100 lbs. for \$2.95.	HEMP SEED, 3 lbs. for 25c; 100 lbs. for \$6.00.
MICA CRISTAL GRIT, 2 sizes, 5 lbs. for 15c; 25 lbs. for 35c; 100 lbs for \$1.25.	YELLOW BIRD-MILLET, 5 lbs. for 25c; 100 lbs. for \$4.00.
BEEF SCRAP, 10 lbs. for 60c; 45 lbs. for \$1.25; 100 lbs. for \$3.50.	REX FLINTKOTE ROOFING, 1 ply \$2.25; 2 ply \$3.25; 3 ply \$4.00 per square. Cement nails, overlap free. Deduct 5 per cent in \$25 lots, 10 per cent \$50; 15 per cent in \$100 lots.
ALFALFA MEAL, 50 lbs. for \$1.50 100 lbs. for \$2.00.	INDURUOID ROOFING, Cement nails, etc., free. Per square, 1 ply \$2.25; 2 ply \$3.25; 3 ply \$4.00. Deduct 10 per cent in \$25 lots, 15 per cent in \$50, 20 per cent in \$100.
NODI CHARCOAL, 2 lb. carton, 10c; 50 lbs. for \$1.25.	POULTRY NETTING, Roll 50 yds, 2-inch mesh, 2 ft. wide, \$1.35; roll 3 ft. \$2.03; 4 ft. \$2.70; 5 ft. \$3.38; 6 ft. \$4.05; 1-inch mesh, 2 ft. \$3.30; roll 3 ft. \$4.95; 4 ft. \$6.00; 5 ft. \$8.25; 6 ft. \$9.90.
BLOOD MEAL, 5 lbs. for 25c; 10 lbs. for 45c; 50 lbs. for \$2.00; 100 lbs. for \$3.50.	UNION LOCK NETTING, 165 ft. roll, 3 ft. wide, \$3.40; 4 ft. \$4.10; 5 ft. \$4.70; 6 ft. \$5.30.
MEAT MEAL, same price as Blood Meal.	
POULTRY MASH, 100 lbs. for \$2.25.	
KAFFIR CORN, 10 lbs. for 30c; 50 lbs. for \$1.25.	